The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4096.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1864.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

VICTORY!

GLORIOUS RESULT YESTERDAY.

Election of Lincoln and Johnson.

Terrible Defeat of McClellan.

THE UNION TRIUMPHANT.

New-England a Solid Phalanx.

New-York for Lincoln and Fenton

Defeat of Governor Seymour and His Friends.

Gain of Five Union Congressmen in the State.

Election of Raymond, Dodge, Darling, Conklin and Humphrey.

Pennsylvania Union on the Home Vote.

HEAVY UNION GAINS.

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE ALL RIGHT.

Heavy Union Gains in New-Jersey.

The Great Northwest Solid for Lincoln.

DETAILS OF THE RETURNS.

THE VOTE OF THE CITY.

PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR.

		PRESIDENT.		GOVERNOR.	
	District.	Lincoln.	McClellan.	Fenton.	Seymour.
1st Ward	1	42	604	44	602
	2	63	491	61	493
	3	34	640	35	634
	4	40	116	35	97
	5	32	311	32	307
Total		213	2161	207	2138
2d Ward	1	127	144	128	140
	2	59	194	60	195
Total		186	338	188	335
3d Ward	1	77	223	73	224
	2	86	121	84	120
	3	53	112	53	112
	4	11	44	11	44
Total		227	500	221	500
4th Ward	1	162	259	165	296
	2	77	506	79	502
	3	34	369	34	261
	4	85	324	60	336
	5	17	255	17	256
	6	14	323	12	319
	7	45	343	29	352
Total		434	2379	397	2422
5th Ward	1	92	198	93	195
	2	92	159	88	163
	3	103	285	103	282
	4	277	239	273	238
	5	85	361	78	364
	6	137	269	140	266
	7	158	269	157	263
	8	78	278	80	274
Total		1022	2038	1012	2030
6th Ward	1	18	64	21	61
	2	32	247	31	247
	3	41	338	42	236
	4	55	383	60	377
	5	21	518	19	519
	6	61	656	63	653
	7	28	289	29	254
	8	45	295	85	281
	9	28	689	....	....
Total		329	3457	....	....
7th Ward	1	108	367	107	365
	2	50	690	61	583
	3	120	301	115	302
	4	70	269	65	268
	5	96	419	96	419
	6	275	405		
	7	108	367		
	8	119	342	318	335
	9	118	370	114	368
	10	50	475	50	472
	11	72	331	63	336
Total		1230	4000		
8th Ward	1	132	244	127	245
	2	177	410	170	415
	3	110	266	108	263
	4	131	182	132	178
	5	76	186	63	199
	6	180	176	125	236
	7	221	380	216	385
	8	230	334	217	333
	9	156	264	160	268
	10	71	296	72	284
	11	301	255	84	257
	12	46	215	46	313
Total		1619	3202	1520	3274
9th Ward	1	246	475	214	476
	2	363	314	366	308
	3	513	463	569	458
	4	297	272	282	179
	5	311	291	319	291
	6	223	183	224	183
	7	364	242	361	240
	8	268	328	266	326
	9	208	281	219	268
	10	217	[illegible]	220	277
	11	288	463	283	407
	12	190	306	196	301
Total		3488	3844	3655	3714
10th Ward	1	292	331	277	333
	2	315	422	313	413
	3	278	457	264	464
	4	201	396	194	398
	5	316	402	296	407
	6	288	339	275	346
Total		1690	2347	1619	2361
11th Ward	1	119	283	114	356
	2	112	572	103	572
	3	144	362	142	359
	4	178	369	172	371
	5	152	317	149	318
	6	84	157	78	156
	7	75	410	71	409
	8	109	345	106	343
	9	140	190	144	185
	10	94	183	96	178
	11	140	203	138	203
	12	85	299	81	303
	13	78	405	78	403
	14	156	263	148	264
	15	50	186	51	181
	16	107	311	108	306
	17	48	254	51	252
	18	119	353		
Total		1990	5532		
12th Ward	1	93	249	80	248
	2	298	440	202	444
	3	293	679	240	681
	4	411	389	417	388
	5	99	404	91	402
	6	181	337	183	331
Total		1,305	2,498	1,273	2,485
13th Ward	1	199	368	195	369
	2	173	414	172	419
	3	122	525	123	519
	4	117	409	117	411
	5	153	306	147	304
	6	139	267	133	265
	7	58	183	53	181
	8	142	297	137	301
Total		1,106	2,767	1,077	2,769
14th Ward	1	59	187	....	....
	2	29	670	20	678
	3	102	620	76	634
	4	41	609	37	38
	5	130	363	129	30
	6	139	356	136	369
	7	115	250	114	252
	8	80	319	80	382
	9	82	561	80	511
	10	82	285	78	267
Total		859	4229		
15 Ward	1	289	260	225	262
	2	271	275	263	276
	3	137	294	131	299
	4	351	225	343	219
	5	161	88	162	85
	6	273	127	268	130
	7	159	85	162	82
	8	251	285		
	9	209	160		
	10	153	171		
Total		2244	1970		
16th Ward	1	307	278	302	280
	2	302	454	305	451
	3	303	351	360	470
	4	303	351		
	5	183	393	294	378
	6	424	382		
	7	211	463	211	456
	8	29	125		
	9	387	275	390	276
	10	235	287	237	285
Total		2,685	3,259		
17th Ward	1	251	248	238	255
	2	264	377	250	374
	3	252	352	243	354
	4	257	358	253	361
	5	319	409	319	408
	6	287	228	293	222
	7	403	327	400	324
	8	104	364	103	365
	9	61	489	47	502
	10	66	210	67	209
	11	108	412	108	411
	12	141	426	133	430
	13	155	290	151	293
	14	43	451	44	450
	15	95	404	89	402
	16	213	361	208	362
	17	99	435	99	433
	18	106	449	360	444
	19	211	444	208	448
Total		3425	7031	3613	7047
18th Ward	1	356	214	370	210
	2	452	371		
	3	488	287	479	286
	4	178	124	177	122
	5	176	154	184	152
	6	206	355	205	353
	7	181	290	181	284
	8	87	200	90	197
	9	158	243	157	244
	10	68	306	67	308
	11	154	317	142	324
	12	46	346	46	342
	13	34	498	31	475
	14	36	318	33	320
	15	58	411	54	467
Total		2678	4424		
19th Ward	1	203	507	208	502
	2	157	434	153	425
	3	247	392	251	389
	4	240	467	239	472
	5	163	298	163	295
	6	302	348	266	382
	7	191	467	188	472
	8	191	281	198	276
	9	247	369	252	362
Total		1941	3574	1918	3575
20th Ward	1	32	440	276	585
	2	189	303	192	303
	3	273	588		
	4	173	360		
	5	101	506	102	506
	6	328	245	326	246
	7	321	224	311	229
	8	164	419	162	416
	9	170	474	168	474
	10	169	367	169	366
	11	224	507	226	573
	12	186	336	184	337
	13	182	357	189	352
	14	311	427	318	431
Total		2874	5553		
21st Ward	1	159	310	156	303
	2	127	426	132	419
	3	164	414	152	418
	4	141	446	140	441
	5	125	437	127	431
	6	84	278	82	277
	7	66	334	61	333
	8	185	145	190	145
	9	205	255	208	250
	10	238	309	241	303
	11	237	258	287	250
	12	290	204	298	201
	13	376	185	333	181
	14	320	176	321	275
Total		2,767	4,177	2,788	42,28
22d Ward	1	135	396	138	389
	2	248	420	247	419
	3	248	394	253	388
	4	281	280	275	284
	5	169	227	166	222
	6	137	165	131	161
	7	144	278	141	282
	8	200	218	198	229
	9	232	356	228	359
	10	163	314	153	310
	11	187	434	200	433
	12	60	308	88	307
	13	78	216	78	215
	14	78	138	74	138
Total		2360	4136	2340	4130

New-York City Recapitulated.

Ward.	Lincoln.	McClellan
First	213	2,162
Second	186	338
Third	207	500
Fourth	435	2,379
Fifth	1,022	2,038
Sixth	326	3,457
Seventh	1,230	4,090
Eighth	1,619	3,202
Ninth	3,488	3,745
Tenth	1,690	2,347
Eleventh	1,928	5,482
Twelfth	1,365	2,490
Thirteenth	1,106	2,767
Fourteenth	859	4,229
Fifteenth	2,244	1,970
Sixteenth	2,746	3,478
Seventeenth	3,425	7,031
Eighteenth	2,678	4,424
Nineteenth	1,941	3,574
Twentieth	2,874	5,553
Twenty-first	2,767	4,177
Twenty-second	2,366	4,127
Total	36,912	73,769

The Vote for Governor.

The vote for Governor by Ward Districts is incomplete. The following is the total in the several wards:

Ward.	Fenton.	Seymour.	Ward.	Fenton.	Seymour.
1	207	2,133	12	1,273	2,485
2	188	335	13	1,077	2,769
3	221	500	14	809	4-247
4	397	2,422	15	2,227	1,960
5	1,012	2,030	16	2,864	3,425
6	349	3,429	17	3,613	7,047
7	1,199	4,061	18	2,261	4,370
8	1,520	3,274	19	1,918	3,575
9	3,655	3,714	20	3,071	5,689
10	1,619	2,361	21	2,788	4,228
11	1,948	5,533	22	2,340	4,130
Totals				36,555	73,717

Seymour's majority 37,162

Lieutenant-Governor.

Ward.	Alverd.	Jones.	Wards.	Alverd.	Jone.
1	207	2133	12	1268	2483
2	188	334	13	1078	2770
3	221	498	14	810	4246
4	396	2422	15	2298	1968
5	1010	2030	16	2852	3421
6	346	3435	17	3355	7043
7	1196	4060	18	2247	4388
8	1518	2276	19	1913	3592
9	3496	3820	20	3055	5694
10	1621	2268	21	2767	4148
11	1950	5538	22	2342	4133
Total				36064	73790

Canal Commissioner.

The vote for Canal Commissioner in this city stands Alberger, Union, 36,081; Lord, Democrat, 73,757.

State Prison Inspector.

The vote for State Prison differs but little from that of Canal Commissioner—Forrest, Union, receiving 36,092, and McNeil, Democrat, 73,722.

Fourth Congressional District.

William Walsh, 5,099; Carolin O'Brien Bryant, 1,628; Morgan Jones, 8,445.

The First District of the First Ward, First, Second and Fourth District of the Sixth Ward are missing. Jones is elected.

Fifth Congressional District.

Nelson Taylor	9,144
Wm. B. McCay	4,174
E. E. Ellery	3,948

Sixth Congressional District.

Ninth and Fifteenth Wards complete, with Sixteenth Ward, except Third District:

Henry J. Raymond, 7,156.
Elijah Ward, 6,640.
E. P. Morton, 438.
R. C. Hawkins, 129.

Seventh Congressional District.

Chandler, 9,461.
Boardman, 4,711.

The First, Second, Third, Ninth, Eleventh and Eighteenth Districts of the Seventeenth Ward are Missing.

Chandler is elected.

Eighth Congressional District.

W. B. Dodge	6,573
James Brooks	6,329
T. J. Barr	3,302

1st and 2d District, 18th Ward; 1st, 9th, 11th and 14th, of the 20th Ward, and 1st, 5th, 11th and 14th, of the 21st Ward, are missing.

Ninth Congressional District.

Darling	5,201	Henrick	3,667
Wood	4,408	Smith	240

The Third District of the Twelfth Ward is missing. Darling is elected.

New-York Congressmen Elected.

Dis.		Dis.	
1	S. Tabor, Dem.	17	C. T. Hulburd, Union.
2	T. G. Bergen, Dem.	18	
3	J. Humphrey, Union.	19	D. Hubbard, jr., Un.
4	M. Jones, Dem.	20	A. H. Laflin, Union.
5	N. Taylor, Dem.	21	R. Conckiin, Union.
6	H. J. Raymond, Un.	22	S. T. Holmes, Union.
7	J. W. Chanler, Dem.	23	T. T. Davis, Union.
8	Wm. E. Dodge, U.	24	T. M. Pomeroy, Union.
9	Wm. A. Darling, U.	25	D. Morris, Union.
10	W. Radford, Dem.	26	G. W. Hotchkiss, Union
11	J. A. Ketcham Un.	27	H. Ward, Union.
12		28	R. Hart, Union.
13	E. N. Hubbell, Dem.	29	B. Van Horn, Union.
14	C. Goodyear, Dem.	30	
15	J. C. Griswold, Union.	31	H. Van Aernam, Union
16	O. Kellogg, Union.		

Assemblymen Probably Elected.

First District—Jacob L. Smith, Dem.
Second District—Bryan Gaughan, Dem.
Third District—Geo. Loutrell, Dem.
Fourth District—Joel Sammis, Union.
Fifth District—Chas. T. Polhemus, Union.
Sixth District—Wm. Higgins, Union.
Seventh District—Thomas E. Stewart, Union.
Eighth District—Jacob Geebacher, Dem.
Ninth District—Samuel C. Reed, Union.
Tenth District—Patrick McGrave, Dem.
Eleventh District—Robert Usher, Union.
Twelfth District—Joseph A. Lyons, Dem.
Thirteenth District—Joel W. Mason, Union.
Fourteenth District—Michael N. Salmon, Dem.
Fifteenth District—Col. J. B. Van Buren, Union.
Sixteenth District—Henry Arcularius, Dem.
Seventeenth District—S. P. Ingraham, Jr. Union.

Union, 8; Dem. 9. Union gain of 6 over last year.

County Ticket Election.

SHERIFF—John Kelly.
COUNTY CLERK—Wm. C. Conner, (probable.)
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—A. Oakey Hall.
CITY JUDGE—Abum D. Russell.
SUPERVISOR—John Fox.
CORONERS—Cr. Schimer, Robert Gamble, John Wildey, Wm. C. Gover.

THE TOTAL VOTE AND THE REGISTRY.

The following table shows the total vote in each of the wards of the city on President and its total registration. It will be readily seen that the wards, which polled such a heavy increase of the Democratic vote, are those in which the vote exceeds the registration—undoubtedly the work of fraud:

Wards.	Total vote.	No. registered.
1	2380	2122
2	524	603
3	727	993
4	2813	3152
5	3060	3457
6	3788	4142
7	5320	6138
8	4621	4992
9	7263	8057
10	4087	5010
11	7522	8731
12	3888	4228
13	3873	4629
14	5088	3829
15	4214	4870
16	6224	7099
17	10456	12756
18	7102	8283
19	5515	6779
20	7622	9409
21	6944	8306
22	6492	6877
Total	109,653	124,591

No returns have been received from two districts. The registration in six districts was not reported.

NEW-YORK STATE.

Kings County Election Returns.

Wards.	Dis.	M'Clellan.	Lincoln.	Wards.	Dis.	M'Clellan.	Lincoln.
I.—	1	262	239		5	173	336
	2	335	140	XII.—	1	687	52
II.—	1	400	96		2	736	126
	2	653	257	XIII.—	1	278	385
III.—	1	208	231		2	278	465
	2	209	398		3	307	466
	3	207	478		4	278	490
IV.—	1	287	375	XIV.—	1	575	90
	2	419	424		2	532	280
	3	344	343		3	378	176
V.—	1	545	84		4	247	218
	2	487	227	XV.—	1	—	—
V.—	3	402	242		2	409	542
	4	469	205	XVI.—	1	—	—
VI.—	1	774	304		2	368	415
	2	354	295		3	—	—
	3	573	369		4	548	241
VII.—	1	317	232	XVII.—	1	472	464
	2	—	238		2	311	465
	3	240	276	XVIII.—	1	261	163
	4	177	255		2	209	260
VIII.—	1	367	263	XIX.—	1	129	152
	2	511	260		2	183	333
IX.—	1	741	215		3	283	290
	2	240	419	XX.—	1	150	335
	3	488	260		2	242	532
	4	205	300		3	332	481
X.—	1	238	343		4	167	240
	2	588	270	New Lofts		—	—
	3	302	343	Flatbush		—	—
XI.—	1	351	351	Flatlands		—	—
	2	538	213	New Utrecht		299	126
	3	181	289	Gravesend		136	98
	4	656	316				
Total		23,515	18,191				

Flatbush, Lincoln 191; McClellan, 214.
Flatlands, Lincoln 164; McClellan 119.

The election in Brooklyn passed off quietly. Nothing whatever occurred to warrant the interference of the police authorities. A large vote was polled resulting in the election of the following officers:

Congress—2d District—Tunis G. Bergen, Dem.
Congress—3d District—James Humphrey, Rep., by about 300 majority.
Register—Hugh McLaughlin, Dem.
County Clerk—John J. White, Dem.
Coroner—James Devaucene, Dem.
Superintendent of Poor—Joseph Attebram, Dem.
Justice of Sessions—Stephen I. Voorhis, Dem.
Police Justice—James H. Cornwell, Dem., prob'ly.
Justice of Peace, First District—Michael Walsh, Dem.
Justice of Peace, Second District—James Buckley, Dem.
Assembly, First District—Jarvis Whitman, Dem.
Assembly, Second District—William D. Veeder, Dem.
Assembly, Third District—Stephen Haynes, Dem., probably.
Assembly, Fourth District—Patrick Burns, Dem.
Assembly, Fifth District—John Perry, Rep.
Assembly, Sixth District—Henry C. Boswell, Dem.
Assembly, Seventh District—Jacob Worth, Rep., probably.

ALDERMEN.

Second Ward—Daniel McLaughlin, Dem.
Fourth Ward—Lewis F. Newman, Dem.
Sixth Ward—George P. Willey, Rep., probably.
Eighth Ward—Joseph Wilson, Democrat.
Tenth Ward—Francis Kelly, Democrat.
Twelfth Ward—Dennis O'Keefe, Democrat.
Fourteenth Ward—Edward Murphy, Democrat, probably.
Sixteenth Ward—John A. Saal, Democrat.
Eighteenth Ward—Fred. W. Kalbfleisch, Democrat.
Twentieth Ward—John K. Bulmer, Republican.

SUPERVISORS.

First Ward—Alex. Maggrothy, Rep., probably.
Third Ward—John J. Studwell, Republican.
Fifth Ward—William H. Furey.
Seventh Ward—E. W. Bloom, Dem., probably.
Ninth Ward—George G. Herman, Democrat.
Eleventh Ward—John Lawrence, Dem., probably.
Thirteenth Ward—Charles W. Cheshire, probably.
Fifteenth Ward—Charles C. Talbott, Republican.
Seventeenth Ward—Stephen Clark, Republican.
Nineteenth Ward—Fred. W. Sholes, Republican.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Middletown, Second District, 473 majority for McClellan, and 487 for Seymour.

Sixth Districts gave McClellan 1,058 majority.

The returns from Richmond County indicate that the Democrats have carried it by from 1,500 to 1,600 Democratic majority.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

West Farms—McClellan, 58 majority; Seymour 36; Radford, Dem., for Congress, 53 majority; Strong, Union, for Assembly, has 12 majority.

Yonkers gives McClellan, 233 majority; Seymour, 244 majority; Radford, Dem., for Congress, 194 majority.

Vote of New Rochelle complete. McClellan, 381; Lincoln, 239.

East Chester, First District, Lincoln, 269; McClellan 368. Fenton, 269; Seymour, 367. Radford, Democrat, for Congress has 97 majority. Second District, McClellan 92 majority.

Pelkam 78 Union majority.

Tarrytown, 4 for Lincoln.

Beekmantown, McClellan 71 majority.

Machattan, 314 Democratic majority.

Peekskill, 22 Democratic majority.

Mamaroneck, McClellan's majority, 25; Seymour's 24.

Porchester—Dem. majority, 111; Seymour's, 108; Radford for Congress, 114.

Sing Sing gives McClellan 134 majority.

Brandreth, (Union,) is probably elected to the Assembly.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

Sheridan, 79 Union majority: Fenton, 92 majority.

Fredonia, 173 Lincoln majority; Fenton, 168 majority.

Randolph, Lincoln, 116 majority.

Jamestown, Lincoln, 649 majority.

Westfield, Lincoln, 231 majority.

Chautauqua, Lincoln, 172 majority.

Ripley, Lincoln, 92 majority.

Portland, Lincoln, 87 majority.

Forrestville, 47 Union majority.

Perrysburgh, 130 Union majority.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Pawlings, Lincoln 278; McClellan, 154; Fenton, for Governor, 281; Seymour, 150; Ketcham, (Rep.,) for Congress, 283; Nelson, (Dem.,) 145; Howard, (Rep.,) for Assembly, 284; Hopkins, (Dem.,) 144.

Rhinebeck, 98 Union majority; Fenton, 96 majority; Ketcham, Union, for Congress, 87 majority.

Poughkeepsie City—Lincoln's majority, 249; Fenton's majority, 247; Ketchum, (Union,) for Congress, 305 majority.

Armenia—Lincoln, 311; McClellan, 221; Fenton, 312; Seymour, 211; Ketcham, for Congress, Republican, 333; Nelson, for Congress, Democrat, 195.

North Salem—Lincoln, 236; McClellan, 110; Fenton, 236; Seymour, 110; Brandeth, Republican, 129 majority.

Northeast—McClellan, 188; Lincoln, 136; Seymour, 187; Fenton, 136; Nelson, Democrat, for Congaess, 183; Ketchan, Republican, 236.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Cuba, Lincoln, 116 majority.

Belvidere, Lincoln, 14 majority.

Harsdale, Lincoln, 33 majority.

Angelica, Lincoln, 180 majority.

Philipsville, 154 Union majority.

Frenchville, 122 Union majority.

Scio, 26 Union majority.

Alfred, 24 Union majority.

Andover, 210 Union majority.

Alleghany, 78 Democratic majority.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

Little Valley, Lincoln 74 majority.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

Cameron, Lincoln, 127 majority.

Addison, Lincoln, 10 majority.

Canishes, Lincoln, 174 majority.

Adrian, 76 Union majority.

Hornellsville, 66 Democratic majority.

Rathboneville, 76 Union majority.

Bath, 278 Republican majority. Fenton, 288.

Campbell, Rep., majority 170.

Condocton, Rep., majority 71.

Wayland, Dem., majority 79; Seymour 81.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Newburgh, 150 Union majority.

Goshen, 196 Dem. majority.

Blooming Grove, 123 Union majority.

Southfield, 55 Union majority.

Mount Hope, 40 Union majority.

Deerpark, 102 Dem. majority; Seymour, 112 majority; Winfield, Dem., for Congress, 76 majority.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Trumansburgh, 54 Union majority.

Ithaca, 43 Union majority.

Danbury, 150 Union majority.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

Homer, 480 Union majority.

Homer, 480 Union majority.

Cortland, 485 Union majority.

Scott, 172 Union majority.

Marsipoa, 135 Union majority.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Syracuse, 72 Union majority.

All three of the Union members of the Assembly are elected. Hon. I. T. Davis is reëlected to Congress. Returns from towns give Union majorities as follows: Dewitt, 79; Fabius, 253; Gedder, 34; Lafayette, 55; two districts of Manlius, 224; Lysander 236; one district of Clay, 146; Camillus, 10; Union gain, 16. First district of Onondaga, 137; first district of Pompey, 64; Van Buren, 71; Spofford, first district, Lincoln's majority. 70; Fenton, 74. The county has given over 2,700 Union majority.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

This city goes Lincoln—162 majority.

Afton Union majority 80.

Bainbridge Union majority 150.

Sixteen towns give a Union majority of 1,190. The remaining towns will make it 1,350.

WYOMING COUNTY.

Athica, 14 Union majority.

Warsaw, Democratic majority, 170.

Wyoming County gives Lincoln 1,579 majority.

MONROE COUNTY.

Rochester City, complete, 62 Democratic majority. Union gain over last year 137 and 290 over 1862. Hart, Union, is elected to Congress.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Lima, 59 Union majority.

Springwater, 270 Union majority.

Livonia, 219 Republican majority.

Leroy, Republican majority, 71.

Alexander, Union majority, 164.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Two-thirds of the county give a gain for the Union ticket thus far over last year, when the majority in the county was 1,164. This indicates a majority in the county of 1,300.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Mount Hope 4 Democrat majority. The following is the vote for Gov.—Seymour 193; Fenton, 193—a tie. Morvin for assembly has one majority. Cochecton, Democratic, majority 293.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Newtown, Second District, Lincoln 218; McClellan, 353.

Flushing, McClellan, 385 majority; Seymour, 374 majority; Turner, (Democrat,) for Assembly, 331 majority; Faber, (Democrat,) for Congress, 300 majority; Hunter's Point, McClellan, 231 majority; Seymour, 231 majority.

Jamaica—McClellan's majority 234; Seymour's, 237. Hempshead—Lincoln's majority 338.

Newtown, Dem. majority, 576.

North Hempstead, Union majority, Fenton, 109.

Queens County complete will probably give 1,000 Dem. majority.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Palmyra, Union majority 40.

Arcadia, Second District, Union majority 78, Fenton 79.

Walworth, Union majority 179.

Marion, Union majority 326.

Savannah, Union majority, 122. Fenton's majority, 119.

Rutler, Union majority, 194.

Lyons, Democratic majority, 94.

Arcadia, third district, McClellan majority, 15.

Williamson, Union majority, 195.

Macedon, Union majority, 108.

GENESEE COUNTY.

Batavia, Union majority 117, Fenton 121 majority.

MADISON COUNTY.

Lennox, Union majority 209.

Hamilton, Lincoln 291; McClellan 135. Fenton 293; Seymour 136.

Eaton, Union majority 138; Union gain 33.

Brookfield, Lincoln, 577; McClellan, 348. Fenton, 578; Seymour, 350.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Potsdam, 786 Union majority.

Lawrence, 364 Union majority.

Oswegatchie, 275 Union majority.

Madrid, 267 Union majority.

These towns show a Union gain of 75 over last year.

Chateauquay, 20 Dem., majority; Union gain, 64.

Constable, 62 Lincoln majority; Union gain 83.

ERIE COUNTY.

Official returns from 16 out of 25 towns in this county give 1,098 Democratic majority against 685 Republican majority; nine towns yet to hear from. Democratic majority in the county will be from 500 to 600.

Tonawanda, McClellan, 353; Lincoln, 171.

The Democratic majority in Erie County will be about 400 or a trifle less. The towns of Clarence and Newstead give about 250 Republican gain, which uses up the Democratic gains in the strong towns.

Alden, Democratic majority, 114; Seymour, 109.

Perry, Union majority, 330.

COLOMBIA COUNTY.

Hudson City—216 Democratic majority.

The Town of Claversack—4 Democratic majority, a Union gain of 57.

Greesport—39 Democratic, a Union gain of 35.

Stockport—69 Union majority, a Union gain of 26.

Gallatin—51 Union majority.

Ghent—69 Union majority, a Union gain of 65.

Germantown—47 Union majority, a Union gain of 51.

Livingston—3 Union majority.

Laghkanic—148 Democratic majority.

Hillsdale—26 Democratic majority.

Copake—14 Democratic majority.

Ancram—53 Democratic majority.

New-Lebanon—Democratic majority, 31.

Town of Ghent—McClellan, 246; Lincoln, 333; Seymour, 267; Fenton, 331.

Town of Austerlitz—Lincoln, 214; McClellan, 140. Fenton, 212; Seymour, 143.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

City of Troy—Democratic majority, 758.

Berlin—Union majority, 2.

Schaghticoke—Union majority, 13.

Polstenkill—Democratic majority, 55.

Brunswick—Union majority, 3.

Lansingburg—Union majority, 277.

Greenbush—Democratic majority, 281.

Schodack—Democratic majority, 116.

Sandlake, First District, Union majority, 69.

North Greenbush, Dem. majority, 59.

Grafton, Union majority, 73.

Troy city complete. McClellan over Lincoln, 788. Seymour over Fenton, 802. Van Alstyne, (Dem.,) for Congress, over Griswold, 713. Democratic Assembly, Bartlett by 650 majority.

McClellan's majority in this county is probably 300. A portion of the Republican county ticket is probably elected. Griswold is elected to Congress in the district of Rensselaer over Van Alstyne.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Rome, 471 majority for McClellan, Seymour's 475, Kernan for Congress 489.

Utica City—Democratic majority, 259; Union gain over last year, 21.

Oneida County will give Lincoln from 1,300 to 1,500 majority, and Fenton 100 better. Roscoe Conkling (Union) has probably 800 majority for Congress, defeating Francis Keman, the present member. For Assembly, A. B. Weaver and T. D. Penfield, Democratic, and Lorenzo Rowe and G. W. Cole, Union, are elected.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

German Flats, Union majority 6. Fenton 10.

Herkimer, Democratic majority 164.

Richfield, Union majority 126.

Warren, Democratic majority 40.

Columbia, Union majority 94.

Stark, Union majority 49.

Little Falls, Democratic majority 228.

Manheim, Democratic majority 60.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

St. Johnsville, Democratic majority 95.

Winden, Union majority 81.

Canajoharie, Democratic majority 11.

Root, Democratic majority 172.

Palestine, Democratic majority 156.

Mohawk, Democratic majority 53.

Amsterdam, Union majority 125.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Oswego City and ten towns in the county, give a Union majority of 1,702. The remainder will probably increase this to 2,500. Three Union members of Assembly are elected.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Malone, 523 Union majority; gain over 1860 of 260.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Volney, Union majority, 190.

Granby, Union majority, 102.

Palermo, Union majority, 264.

Schroppel, Union majority, 73

BROOME COUNTY.

Lisle, 270 Union majority.

Triangle, 160 Union majority.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

City of Schenectady, Democratic majority 229.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Greene, Democratic majority 23.

Oxford, Union majority 34; Fenton's majority 37.

Norwich, Union majority 3; Fenton's majority 10.

Sherburne, Lincoln 457; McClellan 312.

Smyrna, Lincoln 318; McClellan 62.

Columbus, Lincoln 208; McClellan 60. Fenton 265; Seymour 62.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Albany City—The vote in this city is as follows: McClellan, 7,540; Lincoln, 5,066. Majority for McClellan, 2,476. Seymour, 7,541; Fenton, 5,078. Seymour's majority 2,463. The Democrats elect three of the four members of Assembly. Goodyear, (Dem.,) for Congress, has about the same majority as Seymour.

SCHOHARIE.

Wright, Democratic majority, 73; Seymour, 78.

Fulton, Democratic majority, 358.

Middleburgh, Democratic majority, 241.

Broome, Democratic majority, 18.

ULSTER COUNTY.

Kingston—Democratic majority, 329; majority Seymour, 511.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Four towns give Lincoln 78 majority and Seymour 79. The Dem. majority in the county will be about 250.

Town of Patterson, Lincoln, 99 majority; Fenton, 100 majority; Larkin, for Congress, 99 majority; Penny, (Rep.,) for Assembly, 131 majority.

Town of Southeast: McClellan, 26 majority; Radford, 28 majority.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Tomphins—Union majority, 115; Fenton's, 114. Gain of 46.

Sanford—Dem. majority, 3.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

River Head, Union majority, 73.

Southold, Union majority, 164.

Southampton, Union majority, 263.

Easthampton, Union majority, 9.

Shelter Island, Union majority, 26.

SENECA COUNTY.

Seneca Falls, Democratic majority, 200.

Waterloo, Democratic majority, 171.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Auburn City, Union majority, 381.

ULSTER COUNTY.

Saugerties, McClellan, 123 majority; Democratic gain, 89; Seymour, 89 majority. Hubbell, Democrat, for Congress, is elected. Bookstaver, Democrat, for Assembly, is elected.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

Experience gives 63 Republican majority.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY

Complete, gives McClellan 62 majority. The Republican county ticket is elected. Page, Democrat, for Congress, has 50 majority. Stanfield, Union, for Assembly, is probably elected.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Complete gives Lincoln 559 majority. Fenton, 725 majority. Ketchum, Union, for Congress 850 majority, electing him by over 1,000 in the district over Nelson, the present incumbent. Howard and Nilbur, both Union, all elected to the Legislature.

The State—Reported and Estimated.

	Lincoln.		McClellan.
Chatauqua	5,000	New-York	36,857
Allegany	3,500	Kings	4,300
Orleans	1,400	Albany	2,500
Monroe	1,050	Richmond	1,500
Columbia	200	Schoharie	1,500
Delaware	1,000	Ulster	800
Suffolk	300	Herkimer	1,200
Livingston	2,000	Rensselear	500
Cortland	2,200	Erie	550
Onondaga	2,800	Queens	1,500
Broome	2,100	Seneca	500
Wayne	2,000	Schenedtady	62
Madison	2,800	Sullivan	500
Montgomery	200	Westchester	2,100
Genesee	1,500	Rockland	1,000
Oswego	2,500	Putnam	400
Franklin	1,000	Green	800
St. Lawrence	7,000	Orange	200
Chenango	1,350		55,369
Oneida	1,400		
Wyoming	1,579		
Cayuga	3,200		
Steuben	2,000		
Washington	2,200		
Jefferson	2,800		
Cattaraugus	2,000		
Essex	1,000		
Lewis	500		
Ontario	1,300		
Saratoga	1,000		
Schuyler	500		
Tioga	800		
Tompkins	1,300		
Yates	1,000		
Otsego	600		
Warren	500		
Dutchess	550		
Niagara	500		
Clinton	200		
Chemung	200		
Fulton and H	200		
Total	66,129		

NEW-JERSEY.

MILBURN, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Lincoln, 141; McClellan, 88.

Theodore Little, (Union,) for Congress, 141; Andrew J. Rogers, (Dem.,) 89.

Legislature—Rufus F. W. Harrison, (Union,) 142; Josl D. Mead, (Dem.,) 88.

SUMMIT, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 8.

New-Providence township gives Lincoln 98; McClellan, 136.

For Congress—Charles Scranton, Union, 97; Charles Sitgreaves, Dem., 137.

For Assembly—Joseph T. Crowell, Union, 96; Scudder, Dem., 138.

Delaware Township, in Camden County, Union majority, 97; gain, 52.

Morris Township, McClellan 80 majority. Rogers, Dem., for Congress, 53 majority. Treadwell, Dem., for Assembly, 48 majority.

Mercer County, West Windsor Township, Dem. 166; Rep. 159.

Elizabeth City—Democratic majority, 366. Rahway City gives 113 majority to the Union ticket. Plainfield—Union majority, 182. Cape Island—One township gives 88 Union majority.

Chatham Township, McClellan 9 majority. Little, Union, for Congress, 2 majority. For Assembly, Democratic 19.

Mendham Township, in Morris County, Lincoln 18 majority; Little, 18 majority; Gage, Union, for Assembly, 36 majority.

Newark—Full returns from four wards give a Union majority of 108.

Newark—Later—Nine out of fourteen wards show Republican gain of 358. The Democrats carry the city by reduced majorities.

Morris, Union and Essex Counties—The returns show indecisive Republican gains.

Springfield—McClellan, 25 majority; Sitgreaves, Democrat, for Congress, 25 majority; Scudder, Democrat, for Assembly, 7 majority.

Returns from Pequannock, Morris County, are as follows:

Lincoln 359 majority.

Little, (Republican,) for Congress, 362 majority.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Two townships give 158 Union majority.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Melville, Union majority, 115. Stave, for Congress, 111.

NEWARK, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Essex County has gone Union by over 150, making a Union gain of over 1,000 over last year. The Legislative delegation is six Union to three Democrats.

Camden County, 500 Union majority.

Trenton, 255 Democratic majority.

Bordentown, 148 Democratic majority.

Middlesex gives a Democratic majority of 775.

New-Brunswick gives McClellan 148 majority.

MERCER COUNTY.

McClellan's majority, 110; Middleton for Congress 91 majority.

Trenton—McClellan's majority, 255; Democratic Assemblyman, 117 majority. The whole Democratic County ticket is elected.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Union majority, 300.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Union majority, 400.

BURLINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9—4 A. M.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.—Wright, Union, is elected Senator. Stockton, Healings, Quick and Lathrop, all Union, are elected to the Assembly. Union gain in the Senate, 1; in the Assembly, 3. The county gives 1,600 Union majority.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GLORIOUS PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the National Union Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Philadelphia gives LINCOLN 11,000 majority—4,000 gain on October. Lancaster 5,400 majority—1,400 gain on October. Pittsburgh large gains.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Dispatch from Gen. Cameron.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Hon. H. J. Raymond:

Returns indicate large Union gains in the State.

S. CAMERON.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Nine districts shows Union gain of 120.

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

NEW BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN ANGLER'S BOOK. By THAD. NORRIS. Philadelphia: E. H. BUTLER & Co.

This is a handsome octavo of 600 pages, beautifully printed, ornamented exteriorly and embellished with eighty handsome engravings—illustrations of tackle, diagrams, life-like portraits of fish, and vignettes. The latter are humorous sketches of the human figure, and pleasing bits of landscape. It is the most remarkable book of the kind that has emanated from the American press. If we were asked, is it a scientific work?—we would say yes. Is it practical? yes. Is it readable?—Try it, and see if you can willingly lay it down. If any one should further ask, can there be pathos or humor in a work on fishing?—we would reply that this book settles the question; that here there is an easy gliding from the one to the other, a blending of the two, which is as pleasant to the fancy of the reader as the harmonious colors of a salmon fly would have been to Kit North or the Ettrick Shepherd. And the charm of the book is, that when you have read it through, you will turn again and again to some sketch of character or some passage, as picturesque as the "Seasons," and as soothing as the "Castle of Indolence."

The author's Address to the Reader, as well as the chapter on "Angling and its Influences," bears the impress of the gentle loving spirit which characterizes the writings of IZAAK WALTON, while his "General Remarks on Fish" give evidence not only of deep research but an intimate acquaintance with the economic value, the organic structure, the mode of preparation, and the habits, instincts and migrations of the denizens of the deep. In the chapters devoted to the several families of the game fish found in our waters, he describes their generic and specific characteristics, and tells where they are found, what tackle to use, how to angle for them, and last though not least, how to cook and eat them, whether it be indoors or by the margin of brook, lake or river. After describing minutely the outfit and tackle of the Fly Fisher, he takes the reader "a fishing," and shows him how to cast the fly, where likely places are, and how to play and kill his trout or salmon. Here is, also, a copious chapter filled with glowing descriptions of the salmon rivers of the British Provinces.

In the mechanical department of his book Mr. NORRIS inducts the tyro into the mysteries of loops, knots and repairs, and of dyeing gut feathers and dubbing. He even takes him to his work bench and shows him how to make his own rods. Then sitting cosily down, and shutting out the busy, wrangling, money-getting world, and drawing diagrams for his pupil, he teaches him the beautiful accomplishment of making artificial flies, and by his familiar gossip puts him in a good humor with himself and imbues him with that sweet content which wealth, luxury, or gratified ambition fails to bring to the weary heart. A well illustrated chapter on artificial fish-breeding closes the first part of the book.

For the latter portion of his book the author substitutes "Dies Piscatoria" *(days of fishing)* for an appendix. Here are the four "Noonings." Jolly brethren of the angle are represented at the trout-roast by the mountain stream—the bottle of claret and the spring branch close by—eating, drinking, joking, and telling of noted fishing places, and their adventures by flood and field. These "Noonings" are replete with great humor and quaint sketches of persons the author has fallen in with. The gem of the book is a chapter which follows—"Fly Fishing Alone." Here the old angler fairly revels in happy vagabondism. He left care behind when he bought his railroad ticket "and shook off the dust of the city from his hobnailed boots." He wanders all day by placid pool and "hurrying rift," casting his flies over bright waters; he talks to himself, talks to his rod, to his pipe, to the trout, to the "little people of the woods," and holds converse with nature in its sweetest mood and loveliest aspect.

No American angler will be perfect without this book; every lover of nature should read it, and it should occupy a place in every gentleman's library. On rising from its perusal to resume the usual routine of daily duties, one feels as if the protracted spell of some pleasant dream had been broken—a dream of the forest—the wind sighing amongst the branches; of the brawling mountain stream, the birch canoe, and the wild salmon river. It is a book full of instruction, full of human and full of poetic thought, and of love for the simply beautiful as well as the grand in nature.

"THEIR MAJESTIES' SERVANTS." Annals of the English Stage, from THOMAS BETTERTON to EDMUND KEAN. Actors, Authors, and Audiences, by Dr. DORAN, F. S. A., Author of "Table Traits," &c. 2 vols. post 8vo. New York. W. J. WIDDLETON.

Readers are indebted to Dr. DORAN in these pleasant volumes, for the first history of the English acted Drama, fitted for ordinary perusal by its moderate length and the amusing nature of its contents. It is sure to become a popular book, as long as the great names of the golden age of the Theatre retain their attraction. In the composition of a work of this kind the chief difficulty lies in selection, for, scattered through a great variety of sources, the materials for a history of the English Stage are far more abundant than any that the learned professions or more dignified pursuits can show. Judged by this test the pulpit and the bar occupy a less prominent position than that of the "poor player," who, when "seen no more" upon the stage, yet "frets and struts" in the pages of the biographer, or his own reminiscences. Some of the most lively and sparkling books in our language are of this description, and a literary workman of Dr. DORAN'S ability could not fail to make a digest of them that retains much of the charm of the originals. The actors—those "diverting vagabonds"—(as Dr. JOHNSON somewhere called them,) stand indeed a better chance to be remembered than most of their graver cotemporaries. There are many among them whose talents might adorn, and their virtues reflect credit on any sphere of action. GARRICK, KEMBLE, SIDDONS, CHARLES KEAN, BETTERTON, and others, are names that would ennoble any profession, and if many of equal ability with those mentioned failed to rival their virtues, the very delinquencies that their names recall, but add to the never failing interest with which we read of PEG WOFFINGTON, KITTY CLIVE, SAMUEL FOOTE, EDMUND KEAN, COLLEY CIBBER, and a whole host of names classic on the boards of Old Drury. Under the triple heading of "Actors, Authors and Audiences," Dr. DORAN leaves no corner of theatrical history unvisited that could add to the completeness of his picture of the drama in England. This is traced from its origin, when the players were merely an appendage to regal state, acting by virtue of a royal patent, under the regulation and supervision of an officer of the King's household, the Lord Chamberlain, to the year 1843, when "their Majesties' servants" became a formality only, and free trade in the drama was established. Dr. DORAN'S style is objectionable as being too obtrusively vivacious; he is nothing if not piquant, and can scarcely repeat the witticism of another without barbing the arrow and sharpening the point. This manner of writing is, however, less out of place in dramatic annals than in the discussion of graver subjects; and his book bids fair to be the source from whence future ideas of the players and playwrights of the past will continue to be drawn. The work is got up in very correct typographical taste, and does credit to Mr. WIDDLETON'S enterprise.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF DAVID COIT SCUDDER, Missionary in Southern India. By HORACE E. SCUDDER. 12mo. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

The romance of missionary adventure has been unquestionably diminished by facility of locomotion and increased means of intercourse with regions once considered hopelessly remote. Its records more seldom meet our eye than formerly; but able and devoted men are nevertheless still working, in numbers greater than at any former time, in the cultivation of a field where little apparent success appears to cheer the laborer, and an exalted sense of duty must be his guide and support in the absence of sublunary triumphs. The volume before us is the record, by a younger brother, of one who went out as a missionary to Hindostan, and died there eighteen months after his arrival, in his 28th year. So brief a career might seem scarcely to claim a volume, but in the hands of a brother the subject grows under his loving care, and we obtain a competent picture of one, in many respects, worthy of commemoration. DAVID COIT SCUDDER, though cut off at so youthful a period of life, had approved himself no common man. The home influences of a Puritan household—pious, without asceticism—familiarized him for years with his destined field of labor, and all the energies of a close and earnest student were employed in fitting himself for his intended occupation of it. Probably few missionaries ever reached India better furnished, intellectually, for their work. There was nothing approaching to *cant* in DAVID SCUDDER. That his religious convictions were all powerful, was proved by the position he filled at their suggestion; but he was the man to give the whole of his intellect full play, feeling that the more avenues he kept open for knowledge, the better. A good instance of the breadth of his studies is given in the chapter entitled "Search among Cromlechs." This will be read with attention in England, and gives some valuable antiquarian information overlooked by all the English residents in India. Mr. SCUDDER wrote well and unaffectedly. He is judiciously allowed to tell his own story in the letters and journals that compose the greater part of the volume. He was not a sanguine worker, but saw clearly the immense obstacles to missionary success on the system now adopted. The book unconsciously throws light on this question, as on many others connected with the Christianization of India.

RELIGION AND CHEMISTRY, OR PROOFS OF GOD'S PLAN IN THE ATMOSPHERE AND ITS ELEMENTS. Ten Lectures delivered at the Brooklyn Institute, Brooklyn, New-York, on the Graham foundation, by JOSIAH P. COOKE, Jr., Erving Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in Harvard University. 8 vo. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

A new branch of scientific investigation, tending (as all true science must tend,) to the establishment of the great truths of natural theology, on a basis that acquires additional permanence from every fresh scrutiny, is carefully wrought out in this handsome volume. The endowment of the Graham foundation had for its end a principle similar to the famous bequest of the Earl of BRIDGEWATER, in the last generation, and the results of Mr. GRAHAM'S munificence, by which it was provided that the power, wisdom and goodness of God should be illustrated from time to time by evidence derived from the progressive study of nature, promise to be equally important for Christian science. Prof. COOKE is recognized abroad and at home as one of the first names among our cultivators of natural philosophy, and he was judiciously chosen to coöperate with AGASSIZ and GUYOT, by whom series of lectures have been delivered, that will shortly appear in a style uniform with the present work. The range of Prof. COOKE'S inquiries being limited to a single topic—the atmosphere and its component parts, and the testimony they afford of an intelligent first cause in their adaptation to the physical condition of man—greater detail is attained than is customary in works on natural theology. Viewed as a scientific book alone, on its special subject, we know of none that can come in competition with *Religion and Chemistry*, while the polished and elegant style of the author, and his earnest conviction, everywhere apparent, that the truths he explains owe their chief value to the glimpses they afford us of the Divine economy of creation, impart to it a peculiar and signal value. How and in what manner, to the enlightened philosopher, "the Heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth His handiwork," as plainly as they do to the untaught eye of faith, may briefly be described as the object of these lectures. They proceed from an examination and analysis of the separate elements composing the atmosphere, as oxygen, nitrogen, carbonic acid, &c., in which the scientific information is of the latest character, to the arguments from special adaptation, and the general plan, as furnishing unquestionable proof of intelligent design. With some cautionary remarks on the necessary limits of scientific and religious thought, the author completes a work creditable to himself, and calculated to arrest and reward the attention of all thinking men.

FAMILIAR LETTERS FROM EUROPE. by CORNELIUS CONWAY FELTON, late President of Harvard University. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

There is little in these unpremeditated and genuine effusions of a genial and cultivated mind to call for critical remark. They are, what they profess to be, familiar letters—brief notes, addressed from time to time to members of the writer's circle of friends and relatives, descriptive of the objects that most prominently excited his curiosity in a tour through England, France, Germany and Greece. President FELTON'S visit to Europe naturally brought him in contact with the first men of the time, and rather tantalizing glimpses are given of days of intercourse with literary celebrities and others, when full accounts would have been more gratifying to most of us who are hero-worshippers of the Boswellian type. The studies of Prof. FELTON'S Greek Professorship fitted him for the intense enjoyment of the classical portion of his journey, and perhaps the most noticeable feature in this book is the testimony it bears to the old Orthodox belief in the Homeric question. While reading the *Iliad* face to face with the scenes of the immortal tale, he says deliberately, and with Anglo-Saxon common sense: "I cannot doubt that HOMER saw this spot. I do not see how any one can traverse these seas, and not believe in Troy, and the personal existence of HOMER. It would do the learned critics of Germany no harm to come here, and look about them a little, before they decide that Troy is a fable, and HOMER a myth." To the many hundreds throughout the country who came in contact with Professor FELTON during their student days, this volume will be welcome, as recalling the memory of one too early lost from the literary and social circles, where his presence imparted to all a share of the joyous elasticity and gaiety of his own happy temperament.

SPEECHES AND OCCASIONAL ADDRESSES. By JOHN A. DIX. 2 vols. 8vo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Looking back on an active and extended career in public life, Gen. DIX has found worthy of perpetuation various memorials of the events with which he was personally connected as a public officer, or that came before him in his legislative capacity while representing the Empire State of New-York in the Senate of the United States. That he has done wisely in placing on record his public acts and the documents connected with them no one will deny; and it is to his credit as a statesman and a man that there is so much in the past that he takes pleasure in recalling. It is at least evidence that his views have borne the test of time, and were adopted on enduring principle rather than in obedience to any *ad captandum* cry of the moment. Gen. DIX has always loved and cherished literature, for its own sake as well as for the delightful solace it affords to the mind jaded and weary of the tortuous paths of modern politics; and these elegant volumes contain evidence of the healthy scholarship that assimilates its intellectual food and does not make a mere parade of acquirements to astonish the groundlings. The chief portion of the volumes comprises Gen. DIX'S Senatorial Speeches, collected and revised by himself in accordance with a long cherished resolution. They were mostly delivered during the years 1846-49, and show the connection of the author with all the great national movements of the time. Some of the more prominent topics of these speeches are "the Oregon Question," "French Spoliations," "The Warehouse System," "The War with Mexico," "The Appointment of a Minister to the Papal States," &c. The entire list shows how wide is Gen. DIX'S range of information, and it is not too much to say that even at this day something will be found of importance on every question discussed. The next division consists of occasional addresses and a few specimens of the numerous official reports intrusted to his care during his connection with public affairs. Many of the addresses relate to social rather than to political subjects, as "Rural Life and Embellishment," "On the Growth of New-York City," "The Progress of Science," "The Education of Teachers," &c., and show a mind fertile in resources, and able to bring them to bear at once on any topic requiring attention. Only a few papers relating to the present condition of affairs are included in these volumes; among them, however, is displayed, in lithographic fac simile, the memorable order concluding with the instruction to shoot on the spot "any one who attempts to haul down the American Flag." The volumes are brought out in the finest style of typographical execution, and are preceded by a steel portrait of Gen. DIX. By him the work is dedicated to his wife, as an acknowledgment of the intelligent and devoted coöperation she has lent him in all the vicissitudes and labors of his life.

CRUSOE'S ISLAND: A RAMBLE IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF ALEXANDER SELKIRK. WITH SKETCHES OF ADVENTURE IN CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE. By J. ROSS BROWNE, Author of "Etchings of a Whaling Cruise," &c. 12mo. New-York. HARPER & BROTHERS.

A volume of varied attractions, which owes as much to the pencil as it does to the pen of its accomplished author and illustrator. Whatever part of the world he may unexpectedly find himself in, Mr. BROWNE'S vivacity never deserts him, and he always possesses the graphic talent to lay before his readers the very scenes and actors that his lengthened rambles around the world have made him familiar with. A leaf of his South American experiences is given in the first paper: a descriptive sketch of Juan Fernandez, the island of ALEXANDER SELKIRK, but certainly not that of Robinson Crusoe. This must be sought, according to the veritable record of the book, on the other side of the South American Continent, near the mouth of the river Orinoco. This slight oversight in the title—acknowledged by the author himself—does not affect the merits of the book. Washoe and California are the writer's chosen ground. Mr. BROWNE'S account of these countries is the material on which thousands form their estimate of them. "A Dangerous Journey" has the excitement of terror to add interest to the usual effective style of our author. Though not entirely new to the readers of Harper's *Magazine*, the contents of the book are well worth preservation in this separate shape.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF THE MOVEMENT CURE. for the Treatment of Various Forms of Disease, by the Swedish System of Localized Movements. By CHARLES FAYETTE TAYLOR, M. D. With illustrations. 12mo. Philadelphia: LINDSAY & BLAKISTON.

The sound physiological views that serve as a basis for the system of practice recommended in a number of difficult cases by this work, remove it entirely from the mass of empirical treatises, calculated only to impose upon the unwary. There is a great deal in it to interest orthodox practitioners, who must go along with the writer in much of his statements, and may find it difficult to avoid allowing their full weight to the numerous instances he gives of the successful results following the treatment recommended.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, No. CCV., October, 1864. Boston: CROSBY & AINSWORTH.

This number opens with an animated and picturesque article on "Baron Steuben," founded on his life by FREDERICK KAPP, in which Prof. GREEN brings out in due prominence the characteristics of the worthy veteran, and the vast importance of the services he rendered to the struggling Revolution. "Recent Italian Comedy" is more of local and particular interest. "The Conditioned and the Unconditioned" will be *caviare* to the multitude. "The Indian System," by one who is familiar with the border land, stigmatizes all our Government relations with the aborigines as "conceived in folly and carried out by fraud," and produces a strong array of facts in support of this view. "Life of WILLIAM BLAKE," discusses with sympathy and admiration that great poetic artist. "Ocean Steam Navigation" is a capital article, and surveys the whole subject, explaining, among other things, the causes of the failure of the Collins line and the success of the Cunard Company. It is written with a full knowledge of the matter in all its bearings, and contains valuable hints for future guidance. "Goldwin Smith" does justice to one of the ablest writers and clearest thinkers of the day, who has earned the gratitude of all Americans. In the words of the reviewer, "If the highest duty of a professor of history is to apply the lessons of the past to the understanding of the present time, and in the conflict and confusion of contending forces and opinions, to discover and set forth the truth, he has well performed it." "Nathaniel Hawthorne" opens new and charming views of the ancestry, surroundings and private life of our late novelist. The "Near General Election" battles vigorously for the right. The Critical Notices are acute and uncompromising specimens of independent animadversion, not entirely of what CARLYLE would call the *rose-water order*. We regard this as the best number of the *North American* yet published by the new editors. Leaving out the Metaphysics, every article is readable and interesting.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Aristocratic Tendencies of the Democratic Party—The Contest between the Patrician and Plebeian—The Patrician War—Its Natural and Inevitable Result—Reverdy Johnson's Letter—Its Statements, and Misstatements—The Final Overthrow of the Aristocracy of Democracy.

THE BEECHES, October, 1864.

For forty years, what is called the Democratic Party of this country, has been engaged in a persistent effort to sustain an aristocracy. If the Democratic Party, *so named*, shall be overthrown utterly (as seems probable) in this election, it will be due to this single cause. From the year 1825, when JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was elected President, the Democratic Party allied itself to the Southern aristocracy, and maintained its supremacy by using the concentrated power (in electoral votes) of that aristocracy against Northern republicanism. No one will contradict this, who either understands political history, or knows the South as well as I do. Mr. RUSSELL of the London *Times*, has described that aristocracy very well. The educated men of the South were gentlemen, the vulgar overseers were blackguards, but both classes were *aristocratic*; and both exercised aristocratic power, in contradiction to the only other classes—"*poor white trash*," and "*niggers*."

The aristocracy was far more humane and lenient toward the "*nigger*" than to the "white trash." For the nigger they had doctors, good plain food, clothing and shelter. They boasted (see the arguments of the doctors of divinity in the South) that they kept them almost as fat and sleek as they did their horses and cattle! The late letter of HOOD to SHERMAN claims merit for having raised them to a better condition than that of African savages! For the poor "white trash," however, they had no such boasts. They provided neither almshouses nor asylums, but, on the contrary, boasted they did not need them. This miserable aristocracy, full of putrifying sores, the Democratic party took into its care and keeping, and by means of its popular strength, nursed and sustained, till the Southern aristocracy, finding it could suck no more from Northern Democrats, undertook to set up for itself and destroy the Union, that it might form a Southern slave empire. The war is, after all, the old contest of the Patrician against the Plebeian. The Northern men are, in their estimation, Plebeians, with whom they cannot be associated. This is the burden of the Southern press. I think they are right in the philosophy of the case. If we don't succeed, we deserve to be Plebeians; and most assuredly, if they succeed, they will dominate with an aristocracy as cruel as it is vulgar. One would think that this war of the Patrician upon the Plebeian (the genuine Democracy) would have brought the Democratic leaders to their senses; and henceforward they would try to reinstate their party upon a popular platform, and seek the sympathies of the great republican masses of the people. They have done no such thing. On the contrary, they have now culminated *under aristocratic leaders*, and are openly *defending aristocratic institutions!* Let us look at a few undeniable facts. The notorious undenied leader of the Democratic party at Chicago was the agent of the ROTHSCHILDS. Yes, the great Democratic party had fallen so low that it had to seek a leader in the agent of foreign Jew bankers. Tell it not in Gath, nor in the streets of Askelon.

> "How art thou fallen!
> Oh! Lucifer, son of the morning!"

If we proceed to other leaders, we shall find them in the President of a great monied corporation, *et id omne genus;* and now, we find the names of ROBERT WINTHROP of Massachusetts, and REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, two sprigs of the old aristocracy. But I need not dwell on this. It is palpable. MEDARY, the "old war-horse" of Ohio Democracy, ridicules the whole affair. But since the agent of the ROTHSCHILDS is the leader, and New-York the focus of Democracy, we had best connect the oracles there, and bow down to the new Dagon of the Hebrews.

I pass this, however, as unimportant. I find no fault with their proceedings. On the contrary, it is very pleasing to me. It is natural, and inevitable, that there should be a contest between the Patricians and Plebeians, as in Rome. I know that in Rome, the Patricians prevailed; but a very different fate awaits them here. No vast empire of slaves is at their command here; no genius of SYLLA or of CÆSAR will marshal them here. They have sowed the wind and will reap the whirlwind. I shall be glad to see every cohort, squadron and battalion of either the left or right wing of the aristocratic party marshaled for its last battle. They will be routed and overwhelmed, as EARLY was by SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley. I want it to be a final battle, and I have no fear of the result. These poor Plebeians, the humble friends of freedom and of man, will put down the whole Southern aristocracy and their Northern allies. The thing is inevitable. It is the philosophical result of a natural antagonism. It is, however, a sad thing to see some men of sense, and, I would fain believe, of patriotism, throwing themselves away on a sinking party, and connecting their names with conuct which history will recordas hostile to the best interests of their country. I have mentioned Mr. WINTHROP and Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON. Mr. WINTHROP will be recalled in connection with a remarkable event. The Thirty-first Congress commenced its session on November 3, 1849. Mr. WINTHROP was a candidate for Speaker, but was defeated by *five slaveholding Whigs*, viz: A. H. STEPHENS, ROBERT TOOMBS and OWEN, of Georgia; MORTON, of Virginia; and CABELL, of Florida. These men demanded that Mr. WINTHROP should give a pledge against the Wilmot proviso—that is, *for the extension of Slavery*. Mr. WINTHROP would not give it, and HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, was elected—the whole Democracy voting of course for the candidate of the slave aristocracy. Mr. WINTHROP is now supporting Gen. MCCLELLAN—and he is supporting *the very men who* cut his political throat in 1849, and would drive him out of the country, as unfit for gentlemen. In other words, *he is licking the boots of his enemies!* He may do it, but I beg to be excused. How is he licking them?

The statement of three simple facts will make it exceedingly plain, so that he who runs may read. STEPHENS, TOOMBS, OWEN & Co., who defeated him, are red-mouthed rebels, preparing to kill their country, and, if they can't do that, to die in the last ditch themselves. That is the first fact. The second is, that the second resolution of the Chicago Convention demands a "*cessation of hostilities*," and MCCLELLAN was nominated, and stands on that platform. The third fact is, MCCLELLAN, in his letter, demands the return of the rebels with the constitutional rights they had *before the war*; that is, to balance three votes in New-York by casting three for five "niggers," and catching any poor negro who may happen to escape into New-York. This is MCCLELLAN'S creed, platform and exposition. WINTHROP, if he supports MCCLELLAN, supports the rebels, the slaves and the Democracy. If a Massachusetts Whig can get any lower than this, I should like to see him do it.

But I will proceed to another of these worthies. REVERDY JOHNSON has lately written a letter from Saratoga Springs, denouncing LINCOLN as unfit for the Presidency. Mr. JOHNSON is reported to be an able lawyer, a lover of good wine, and at some time a member of some Cabinet. Mr. JOHNSON fortunately relieves us from any doubt of his conversion to the enemy, for he says he was opposed to LINCOLN originally, and thought him unfit. Was he not too plebeian for Mr. JOHNSON? I don't believe that rail-splitters are, *per se*, fit for the Presidency. On the contrary, I have a decided taste for well-educated people. But Mr. LINCOLN is a member of the same honorable profession as Mr. JOHNSON, and I am not sure he is not as well qualified to be President as Mr. JOHNSON is to be his critic. But let us hear what he says:

> "With more than two millions of soldiers placed in his power, and an unlimited amount of treasure, his policy and his manner of using his power, instead of putting the rebellion down, and bringing to our ranks the thousands of Union men who were in each of the seceded States, and who, by some, are believed to outnumber the rebels, has but served the double purpose of uniting them against us, and of dividing public opinion of the loyal States. The effect, of course, is, that, notwithstanding the gallant deeds of our army and navy, and the manifest justice of our cause, the Union is even more effectually broken now than it was when this Administration commenced."

This is nice talk for a Union man! I pass by the misstatement that two millions of men were in the field, for there were never eight hundred thousand *at one time*, but proceed to the *gist* of the matter. It is very easy to see where the shoe pinches. Mr. JOHNSON wants to save the aristocracy, and is exceedingly displeased that Mr. LINCOLN has given it to understand *that it is an element hostile to the Union and will not be endured.* That is his crime. He says Mr. LINCOLN drove off the Union men of the South. There is not one word of truth in it. If there is, I will thank him to come to particulars. Let him tell me where STEPHENS, TOOMBS, OWEN, JOHN BELL, PRESTON, and the the majority of Southern Union aristocracy have been since August, 1861? I want to know if he can tell me *who* the Union men of the South are who were driven off by Mr. LINCOLN? No, Sir: Mr. LINCOLN never took his measures against Slavery till the Slave aristocracy was embodied against the Government. That is the truth and the whole of it. But I am ashamed to answer such contemptible stuff. Let us, however, turn to another idea.

> "Let us have a change. None, if loyal, can be for the worse. It is not that we wish to see his own classic figure to 'swap horses in the middle of a stream,' but when we are on a journey, and safety depends on our making our destination at the earliest moment, we should cast aside a sprained and thin horse, and secure a sound one."

I like this figure of the horses. It belongs to the classic ages, and although the terms Mr. JOHNSON employs belong rather to the horse-jockey than to the Greek poets, yet there is something in the figure which I shall call Mr. JOHNSON'S attention to. He wants to get on, and would therefore, exchange a sprained, thin horse for a sound one. He wants to finish the war right up. He wants a *fast* horse. And what horse, on the face of this earth, has he chosen for a *fast* horse? ——MCCLELLAN!! Ye stars above, and earth beneath, what does the man mean? A fast horse! Will Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON be kind enough to write another letter, and tell us, by way of illustration, something about his *fast* horse? Can he tell us how long MCCLELLAN stayed in front of Manassas? How he left, when no enemy was to be seen? Where he was in December and November, 1861? How long he remained in front of Yorktown, when he could have marched through in one day? How long he stayed at Antietam, to let LEE get away? What he meant by the telegraphic dispatch, "Let POPE get out of the scrape as he can?" What he was doing when his particular friend, FITZ JOHN PORTER, lay with his corps in sight of the battle-field without moving a man? Oh! he is a very *fast* horse, and on the ides of November you will know just how fast he is. He will be another *Flora Temple*, only he will run behind, so that he and his party will be distanced so far, that no party on earth will put him on the track again.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

The Gould & Curry Mine—Mining Stocks Generally—The Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 3, 1864.

I was horror-struck on looking over the last file of the TIMES to observe that in my letter, published Aug. 3, you make me defraud the stockholders of the Gould & Curry mine of the small sum of one million four hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, and I don't think they can afford to lose it. It reads that 7,000 tons of ore had been taken out, which had yielded an aggregate of six millions per annum, and of this amount only $1,500 had been paid to stockholders, which should have been favored with a couple more 0's, making it fifteen hundred thousand. I hasten to restore the deficit to the stockholders, and assure them that it was no fault of mine that they were swindled. I put it down correctly, the compositors pocketed the difference probably.

Speaking of the Gould & Curry, things are about as usual; they are still sinking shafts, hoping to strike the rich deposit again, and probably will get some new veins, or rather strike the old ones again at a greater depth. *Ad interim*, they are taking out ore from the upper "workings" sufficient to keep their own large mill at work, and will pay a dividend of say $50 per share for September, the same as the last two months. The mines most in favor now are Chollar, Potosi and Savage. The Chollar has advanced from $350 to $675@$700 the last forty days; sales in a small way at $725. The advance in this stock is based upon expected dividends, that is, within three months. The ore now coming out is of good quality, and improving in quality and quantity. The result of the workings of the Ogden Mill Company last month, 600 tons, gave as high as $91 per ton. By the 1st of November the mine will be entirely out of debt, and the dividend will follow. The affairs of the company are in good condition and well managed. The next in favor is the Potosi, which is advancing, selling quite freely at $700 to $730; it promises well. The prospects of the Gold Hill mines are good. Shafts have been sunk recently to greater depths, and large deposits of ore found, and quality improving. The Empire, which was obliged to suspend dividends will now resume and probably continue without any interruption. The reason why the dividend was suspended was that in the lower shaft, where the richest ore is obtained, they struck water, which burst in on them so strongly as to require the entire use of one shaft to raise it in large buckets. This was found expensive, costing about $100 per day, and as it was found that the Empire was draining the ground of the adjoining claims—doing all the work, and paying all the expense. It was proposed that the cost should be equally divided between the companies benefitted, but was declined on the supposition that the Empire would be obliged to continue; but they were mistaken, for the pumping was suspended, and the consequence was, it cut off the supply of rich rock and reduced the receipts; but it had one good effect, it brought the adjoining people to their senses, when they found that the cessation caused their shafts to fill with water also. A meeting was held of directors and owners, and after a month's time lost in discussion, they mutually agreed to sink a new pump-shaft and put up the necessary machinery to drain all the claims on Gold Hill. This project is now being carried out—being made into a Joint Stock Company, the expense being levied on the stock monthly, in the form of an assessment, a term pretty well understood almost everywhere. The Empire Company took advantage of the occasion while negotiations were going on to overhaul one of their mills, repair boilers, &c., and stopped work nearly a month. This, of course, suspended dividends. The other mill will be supplied with new boilers this month and some additions made increasing its efficiency. Meantime they have gone to work on the upper tunnels and galleries, and are taking out more rock than their mills can work; but the directors do not approve of "slaughtering" the rock by sending it to custom mills, which as a general thing, do not obtain as good results as their own; and they prefer paying less dividends and be assured that their substance is not wasted. The Treasurer has on hand now about $30,000 after all the expenses of the month are deducted—sufficient to pay a dividend of $20 per share and leave $6,000 surplus, but the board are inclined, I think, to leave the earnings of last month untouched, for a sinking fund, and commence paying dividends from 1st of this month. The rock now being taken out averages $100 per ton, and as the mine has materially improved and continues to develop finely, the receipts for October will be doubled, and they can pay a larger dividend; but I think their policy will be to fix upon a regular dividend, that they can be sure of paying without interruption, probably $30 per share, or say three per cent. per month on the average market value. Shares have been sold, under the pressure, as low as $550@$600, but when you go to purchase, it is held stiff at $1,000, and is seldom offered at the board, being mostly in the hands of people who purchased for investment and not speculation. The Empire mine still ranks one of the best, if not *the* best in Gold Hill. There are other claims there, however, that pay splendidly, but being in private hands, are never heard of at the Stock Board.

The "Savage" mine seems to be looking up also, and declared a dividend of $75 for September; present market value about $1,425 per foot, and advancing. It will probably be $2,000 in a few months, if their present flattering prospects are realized, which there is little doubt of. There are a great many opportunities for capitalits to club together and purchase Quartz mines, and work them in copartnership, as they would carry on any other business; and that is generally successful, because the management and expenses has their close attention. It is not the fault of the mine in one instance out of a dozen, if they don't pay. You can safely lay it to the management.

On the whole, things are looking brighter with us, and there is a better feeling. Confidence is being restored in a measure, and we are realizing the fact that we heretofore pinned our faith too much upon the Gould and Curry and Ophir, and they have been the standard by which we measured everything. The experience their history has taught us, although dearly paid for, will do us good in the long run. We have seen that a good mine can be wasted, ruined, and its wealth expended in fine mills and follies too numerous to mention, and we can see that it was the management and not the rock upon which we split. There has been money enough wasted in the Ophir and Gould and Curry to pay back the par value of the stock twice over. The Gould and Curry has one advantage over the Ophir—they have saved all their "tailings," as they are called, which is the pulverised ore which has passed through the process of working, and from which about sixty per cent. of metal has been extracted, leaving forty per cent. still in it, from which one-half can yet be realized. But the Ophir folks, knowing that people would be likely to assay their tailings and discover the imperfection of their working, ran all their tailings into the lake at the end of the mill, and they are past recovery. Two hundred thousand dollars would be cheap for the pile, if saved. The tailings of the Gould and Curry are worth to-day a quarter of a million, and are about to be worked over. Mr. BONNER, the present Superintendent, is managing very well and stopping the leaks as rapidly as possible, reducing expenses, and a fraction of the economy now practiced would, it followed from the beginning, have given five dollars for one that has been paid as dividends. But enough of mines. Let them rest. They are a dry subject to those not interested.

Our Summer winds have about ceased, and we are having charming weather, real Indian Summer; and to-day, as I sit at my open window looking out on Montgomery-street, I cannot resist the evidence of things seen and felt, and say, with every Californian, "A great country," this. We have had no rain yet—a few showers in the mountains only—but it is hardly due. Next month we can quote the almanac, "Look for rain about these days." When it does come, how the people will smile, as well as nature; for water is our salvation. It is as essential for our crop of gold as of cereals. The honest miner, although generally about as dirty an object as you ever see is ever washing gold if not himself. The "cradle" or rocker contains his hope and joy as much as if his baby was in it, and they ought by the way to be good wet nurses, for they rock the cradle and splash water on it all day long. The piles of "pay dirt" accumulated during the Summer must all lay untouched until the Winter rains furnish water to wash it out. Hydraulic washing must be suspended, mills stop, everything seems to have come to a halt, waiting for rain, and the signs and indications are that we are to have it early this year and plenty of it. I have consulted the oldest inhabitant, and he assures me that it will come "arely," for which piece of useful information I stood "treat," for your "own correspondent" is only waiting for water, or rather what he hopes to result from it, to make the long promised trip to the land of his fathers which they very foolishly parted with before it was worth a thousand an inch. An absence of seven years from Gotham is half a life-time. Central Park has sprung into existence during that period, and a bitter civil war has been inaugurated.

I was going to tell you about the success of the Richings English opera troupe, but my letter is already too long. Miss RICHINGS has not only charmed the public, but there are rumors that a certain gentleman, well known in our community, has laid his heart at her feet, accompanied by three hundred thousand metallic arguments in his favor. He seems to be on the anxious-seat, awaiting her decision. Meantime she is as gay and blithe as a lark, and don't seem at all troubled about it. These women can bear admiration with a great deal of fortitude.

PODGERS.

FROM JAPAN.

Preparations to Open the Ports—Sudden Cessation of Opium Trade—Return of the Embassy from France.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

KANAGAWA, Japan, Thursday, Aug. 25, 1864.

In our last we stated that the two men-of-war sent to reconnoitre the position and force of the hostile Prince of Choshu had just returned. The results of the expedition, as we then gave them, were anything but satisfactory. That he still adheres to the hostile position, which he has assumed toward all foreign Powers, was demonstrated in a most unmistakable manner by his sending several shot and shell across the bows of one of the vessels above-mentioned when she attempted to enter the straits which his fortifications command. One of two courses only was left for the Treaty Powers to pursue, after such a reception, viz.. either to abandon entirely the right of way through the inland sea and the straits or send a sufficient force to compel its acknowledgment.

The latter was concluded upon, and immediately after the return of the reconnoitering vessels, the representatives of the four Treaty Powers—England, France, America and Holland—set vigorously to work to organize a formidable expedition, to act in concert for the opening of the sea and straits above-mentioned. The land force was on the point of embarking, and the whole fleet, consisting of ten English, two French, four Dutch and one American vessel, carrying in all 353 guns, were to weigh anchor on the following morning, when the European mail came in. As if by magic, all further preparations ceased, and it soon became known that the departure of the expedition had been postponed. The Japanese Embassy, which left here six months ago, unexpectedly to all, and even the Japanese Government itself, came back by this mail—indeed, it could not be made to believe it possible, till they actually reported themselves to headquarters. It seems that they had failed in the mission on which they had been sent, viz.: to secure the closing of this port, and came back, without going further than France, where they doubtlessly became aware of the hopelessness of visiting the courts of any of the other Treaty Powers. It seems, however, that they had signed a convention with the French Emperor, agreeing to open the sea and straits in question, without the aid of foreign Powers, in three months' time. Hence the delay, temporarily, to the departure of the expedition, was explained. The next question was whether the Government of the Taicoon was prepared to ratify this convention, which these Ambassadors had made. On having an interview with the officers of the T—

coon, the foreign representatives found, as was expected, that they were *not*, and consequently it is of no value whatever.

We are not able to state the day when a second start will be made, but as far as we can learn it will not be long delayed. Our Minister charters a small merchant steamer, on which is to be placed the 30-pound parrot gun of the United States steamer *Jamestown*, with her First Lieutenant in command, and a squad of men to work it at long range, if an opportunity offers. The *Jamestown* will remain here as a part of its home guard, the difficult navigation of the waters of the inland sea rendering it impracticable to take a sailing vessel into it.

D. D. S.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—A late (September) issue of the Levant *Herald* gives the following interesting information concerning the movements of the Orleanist family:

"The members of the Orleanist ex-Royal family, who have been sojourning in Constantinople since the 9th inst., have been diligent sightseers, and have shown great earnestness in visiting all that Constantinople possesses. The whole of the royal party—the Prince and Princess DE JOINVILLE, the Duke and Duchess D'AUMALE, the Prince DE CONDE, and the Duke DE GUISE have left by the ordinary passenger steamer for Broussa, and have since remained in that ancient capital of the Osmanlis, visiting the antiquities which abound in the city and the scenic features which surround it, and making the ascent of Mount Olympus. They will be back in Constantinople in a few days, and take their final departure by an English steamer to Smyrna, whence they will visit the Ionian Islands, and return to England through Germany by way of Trieste. Their contemplated trip to Egypt and Syria has been abandoned for the present year. Their Royal Highnesses are travelling with Belgian passports, and have received a special firman from the Sultan, directing all facilities to be given to them during their peregrinations in Turkey."

—In 1863, merchandise of the value of £774,311 was imported into the United Kingdom from the Republic of New-Granada. This amount is less by £36,993 than that of the aggregate imports in 1862, but greater than those pertaining to 1861 by £341,251. The exports of British products and manufactures to New-Granada during the past year (1863) were valued at £1,507,062, which amount is £723,957 beyond that in 1862, and £680,876 in excess of that in 1861. Cotton manufactures absorb about five-eighths in value of the annual shipments, while linen, silk and woolen manufactures together average not more than one-sixth.

—Sir CHARLES WOOD lately sent a dispatch to the Government of India, desiring that a proclamation may be issued to the effect, that sovereigns and half sovereigns, according to the British and Australian standard, coined at any properly authorized royal mint in England or Australia, and of current weight, will, until further notice, be received in all the treasuries of India for the same sum as ten and five silver rupees respectively, and will, unless objected to, be paid out again at the same rate.

—The total receipts of the French railways for the six months ending the 30th of June last, were 243,539,484 francs; showing an increase of 15,372,423 francs over most of the same period in 1863. The total length of the lines worked on the 30th of June last was 12,357 kilometres, against 11,419 on the same day in the previous year.

—The Emperor of France has conferred the order of the Legion of Honor on M. TREBONNAIS, a resident of England, in recognition of the distinguished services which he has rendered to the cause of agricultural science. This gentleman lately received from the Queen of Spain the Order of Charles III.

—A duel recently took place at Pesth, between M. REVICZKI, principal editor of the *Pesti Naplo*, and Mr. NAGY, when the former received his adversary's shot in the forehead, and died instantly. The deceased was but twenty-six years old. The quarrel which led to this disastrous result, commenced three years ago from the most trifling cause.

—A witness recently examined in an English court, on being requested to define the meaning of an oath, answered "that it was taking God's name in vain." The same witness, in the course of examination, testified that "the plaintiff cried murder after she was insensible."

—Madrid (Spain) proposes erecting a monument to COLUMBUS. The municipality has voted 800,000 reals; the committee has subscribed a part, and the remainder will be paid by the State. The place selected is in the street De les Recaletes, opposite the Mint.

—The largest churches in Europe will contain the following number of persons: St. Peter's, Rome, 54,000; Cathedral at Milan, 37,000; St. Paul's, at London, 25,000; St. Sophia, at Constantinople, 23,000; Notre Dame de Paris, 21,000; Cathedral of Pisa, 13,000; St. Mark's, of Venice, 7,000.

—A sergeant and four privates of the Royal Engineers recently sailed from Southampton for Alexandria, on their way to Jerusalem. They are to make an exact topographical survey of the city and neighborhood, including all its most famous hills and valleys.

—A gentleman was lately committed for trial at Birmingham for having given a wrong residence on applying for a certificate of marriage, and for afterward substituting in the certificate the word "license," for the word "banns."

—On an authorization granted by the prefect of the Ariege, (France,) the head of JACQUES LATOUR, the murderer, has been disinterred and given to a surgeon, for the purpose of scientific study, after which it will be deposited in the Medical Museum of Foix.

—The New-Zealand Government Emigration Board dispatched, during the month of September, two vessels with emigrants, principally married people, to whom free passages were granted.

—The magnificent edifice of the Pesth Academy, now nearly completed, is to receive the statues of Liebnitz, Milton, Descartes, Galileo and Raphael, executed by eminent German sculptors.

—During the first seven months of the present year the total number of emigrants who left Ireland amounted to 64,586, being 4,080 more than left in the corresponding period of 1863.

—Col. MCKERLIE, R. E., is reported to have been appointed the successor of Sir RICHARD GRIFFITH as Chief Commissioner of the British Board of Public Works.

—The new statue to the great speculative philosopher, IMMANUEL KANT, was lately erected in Konigsberg. The Crown-Prince of Russia promised to inaugurate it.

—A metallurgical establishment near Lyons recently received an order for 300,000 kilogrammes of steel hoops for making cages for crinolines.

—The Edinburgh cabmen intend to erect a memorial to the late Miss CATHARINE SINCLAIR, who conferred so many benefits upon their class.

—An actress at one of the large Parisian theatres has brought an action against a minor actress for imitating both her gesture and voice.

—The French Government has been taking active measures to supply life-boats at some of the most exposed points of its 1,000 miles of coast.

—J. LIPPELT, sculptor of the SCHILLER monument, soon to be erected at Munich, is dead. He left the monument almost finished.

—The old Prague house of Herr BROOCHE, (a member of the Imperial Parliament,) recently failed, with liabilities stated at 1,400,000 florins.

—A Bavarian deputy named SIEBLE, was lately sentenced to twelve months imprisonment for speaking disrespectfully of the King in a *café*.

—A summons was lately granted against a photographer for an infringement of the copyright of the portrait of MULLER, the murderer.

—The London *Advertiser* says it is now beyond all doubt that a general election will take place in Great Britain in April or May next.

—Gen. FLEURY, the Emperor NAPOLEON'S Aid-de-camp, recently won 12,000 francs at Baden Baden, whereupon he left for Paris.

—Lady ELMA BRUCE, only daughter of the late Earl of ELGIN, is engaged to be married to the brother of Lord THURLOW.

—A marble tablet has been placed in the front of the house where Mrs. SIDDONS was born, to keep the fact in memory.

—The port of Calais is soon to be considerably enlarged, and the landing quay increased from 590 to 1,220 yards in length.

—The Austrian Government is said to be desirous of purchasing the celebrated English horse known as *Blair Athol*.

—The Empress of Russia is to pass the coming Winter at Nice, in lieu of making another excursion to the Crimea.

—It is reported that M. RENLAUD, an unsuccessful politician, has been made Governor of the Bank of France.

—Flour is now exported from South Australia in bags, in view of the heavy cost the use of barrels would entail.

—Efforts are making at the Cape of Good Hope to grow rice and linseed, as well as to manufacture tobacco.

—CHARLES SUMNER'S recent speech at Faneuil Hall, Boston, is being republished in the English journals.

—A figure of EDWARD, the Black Prince, is to be placed in one of the niches of Canterbury Cathedral.

—The French men of war are hereafter to have small steamers on board, to be used in case of need.

—A Liverpool stockholder recently suspended operations with liabilities reported to exceed £600,000.

—The cost of the royal tomb now being constructed at Frogmore, is estimated at £100,000.

—M. MARESCHEL, aged 106, senior officer of the Army of France, was lately decorated.

—Dr. GUTHRIE, of Edinburgh, is to edit a new publication called the *Sunday Magazine*.

—The herring fishery on the east coast of England is this season unusually prosperous.

—Gen. GARIBALDI devotes himself to agricultural pursuits. His health is good.

—It is proposed to erect a monument to commemorate the exploits of Capt. SPEKE.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Meeting at the New-York Post-office.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF MR. CLARK.

A meeting was held at the Post-office in this city to-day, to express the feelings of the officers and clerks in reference to the sudden death of their esteemed friend and fellow-officer, Mr. THOMAS CLARK, who was killed while traveling, in the discharge of his duties, on the Erie Railroad.

Postmaster KELLY was appointed Chairman, and made a few touching and appropriate remarks. He was followed by other persons connected with the office.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The removal from among us, by a sudden and violent death, of our most esteemed friend and associate, THOMAS CLARK, is an event which seems to us to demand some expression of the sad feelings which its occurrence has caused us to share in common with all who knew him; be it

Resolved, That while we keenly realize the loss which we have sustained by his untimely death, and feel that loss to be one which the contemplation of his many virtues renders the more grievous, we cannot refrain from expressing our appreciation of those qualities which, during his life, won for him our admiration and love, and cause us to mourn his death as a bereavement of no common nature.

Resolved, That the recollection of the kindness and geniality of his disposition, the unswerving fidelity and endurance of his friendship, the manly frankness and generosity of his nature, which were displayed alike in his social and official intercourse with us, while it cannot abate our grief, will insure the association of his name in our memories, with the estimable qualities which adorned the character of our departed companion and friend.

Resolved, That in the midst of our own sorrow we cannot forget those who were bound to the deceased by dearer and closer ties than those of friendship, and respectfully tender to his mother and other relatives our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the deep affliction in which his death has so suddenly involved them.

Resolved, That the death of Mr. CLARK, while bringing sorrow to the hearts of a wide circle of friends, has deprived this Post-office, and the department in whose service he lost his life, of an officer whose zeal, intelligence, promptitude and integrity in the performance of his duties, were a noble example during his life, and make his death a public loss, as well as a private calamity.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the daily papers in this city, and a copy thereof transmitted to the relatives of the deceased.

Policeman Shot in the Eleventh Precinct.

AN ILLEGAL VOTER ARRESTED AND RESCUED BY HIS FRIENDS.

Officers WM. P. TELLER and SMYTH, of the Eleventh Precinct, yesterday afternoon were called upon to arrest a man charged with voting illegally in the Fifteenth Poll District of the Eleventh Ward, situated at No. 416 Tenth-street. While the prisoner was being conveyed to the Station-house, and when near the corner of Avenue D and Fourth-street, an attack was made upon the officers by a gang of rowdies, some of whom fired nearly a dozen shots at them. One of the balls took effect in the left ear of Officer TELLER, passed backward and lodged in his head. The desperadoes then fled. Officer SMYTH pursued them, and just as he was on the point of capturing TELLER'S assailant, the latter paused momentarily in his flight, threw off his coat, drew a revolver and fired several shots at SMYTH. Very fortunately none of the shots took effect. All of the gang finally succeeded in making their escape. Capt. MOUNT, of the Eleventh Precinct, has the names of several of the would-be murderers, and he and his men are making active exertions to secure them. Officer TELLER was conveyed to the Station-house, where the ball was extracted by one of the Police surgeons. Subsequently he was conveyed to his residence, No. 298 East Fourth-street, in an exhausted condition. It is thought the wound will not prove fatal.

Sporting Intelligence.

CRICKET.

A grand match will take place on the Bedford cricket grounds, Long Island, Wednesday next, between two elevens selected from the members of the New-York Club and their friends, for a "sociable spread." Sides will be chosen at 10 o'clock A. M., the selection to rest with Messrs. HIGHAM and HUDSON. Those two distinguished arrivals at single wicket, Messrs. MCCOY and MELLISH, will be pitted against each other on this interesting occasion.

QUOITS.

There will be a great quoiting tournament and dinner, among the most highly accomplished in the art, at the grounds corner of Downing-street and Putnam-avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday next. The best "pitchers" from New-York City, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, &c., will take a hand in the entertainment, which will undoubtedly be the most recherché of the present season. The first match will commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued throughout the day.

Health of the Metropolis.

The deaths in New-York during the past week were 417—113 men, 104 women, 110 boys and 90 girls—a decrease of 8 from the mortality of the previous week, and a decrease of 11 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1863. Of the deceased, 171 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 72; inflammation of the lungs, 32; infantile marasmus, 19; infantile convulsions, 24; typhoid fever, 19; disease of brain, 15; diphtherite, 15; small-pox, 16; deaths from external causes, 29; among which are reported 2 premature births, 3 drowned, 9 killed by accidents. There were 57 deaths in the institutions, and 30 interments in Potter's field.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.—The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement and removal of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Nov. 5, 1864: Abatement of Nuisances—Complaints of nuisances, &c., received, 19; notices for abatement served, 150; nuisances abated, under notice, 178; sinks and water-closets cleaned, 89; loads of night soil removed from the city limits, 593; dead horses removed from the city limits, 93; dead cows removed from the city limits, 4; dead goats removed from the city limits, 5; dead hogs removed from the city limits, 23; dead dogs and other small animals removed from the city limits, 46; number of barrels of offal removed from the city limits, 6,000. Unsound, diseased or unhealthy meats, fish, poultry, &c., seized or removed from the city limits—Beef, 2,200 pounds; veal, 300 pounds; fish, 200 pounds; tripe, 250 pounds.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRIZE ANNIE.—The prize iron-steamship *Annie*, 363 tons burthen, built in London, arrived at this port yesterday, under command of Master H. S. BORDEN. The *Annie* was captured a few days since, near New Inlet, South Carolina, by the gunboats *Niphon* and *Wilderness*. After the capture of the vessel a prize crew was put on board her and she sailed for this city under convoy of the *Susquehanna*. During the voyage, owing to her superior speed of the *Annie*, she lost track of her convoy. The original officers of the prize are now on board the vessel, which is lying off the Battery.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—We urge upon every elector in the Fourth Assembly District to vote for JOEL SAMMIS. There are two Copperhead candidates opposed to him, and if our friends do their duty at the polls to-day, Mr. SAMMIS can be elected. He is an old resident of the district, and a merchant of long standing. We want such men at Albany. Besides the Union nomination, he is indorsed by the Citizens' Association.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LARGE ROBBERY BY A SNEAK THIEF.—A fellow entered the premises No. 15 Fulton-avenue, on Saturday afternoon, under pretence of visiting the daguerrean establishment in the same building, but instead, entered the apartments occupied by Mr. T. EASTABROOK, and took from an overcoat pocket hanging in the bed-room, a pocket-book containing $900. The thief was seen by several of the occupants, but excited no suspicion, and escaped with the money. The residence of Mr. DANIEL B. APPLEGATE, No. 75 Carroll-street, was entered by a sneak thief on Friday afternoon, and robbed of clothing, &c., valued at $60.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—This regiment arrived in Brooklyn about 12 o'clock on Sunday night, from Elmira, where it has been on duty for the past three months in guarding rebel prisoners. They will be held in readiness for service, should occasion require, until after election.

ARRIVAL OF ARTILLERY.—Two batteries of artillery arrived in this city on Monday—one landed at Red Hook Point, and the other at Hamilton-avenue ferry. The men are all veterans from the Army of the James.

SELLING LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAY.—The law prohibiting the sale of liquor on election day will be strictly enforced, orders to that effect having been issued to the police.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board met Monday evening, and adjourned without doing any business—the Aldermen all being busy with election matters.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 8, 1864.

$45,500	U.S.6s, '81...C.	106½	100	Chic. & Alt. R.....	88
500	do............	106⅛	500	Erie Railway.....	100
3,000	U. S.6s, 5-20s.R.	100½	300	do...........	100¼
1,200	U.S.6s.5-20s...C.		400	do...........	100⅜
	Small........	101	200	do...........	100⅜
25,000	do...........	100⅜	500	do........b10	101½
10,000	do...........	100⅜	100	Erie R. Pref....	105
10,000	do...new iss.	100½	100	do...........	105⅜
16,000	U.S.6s. 1 yr. C.	95⅝	200	Hud. Riv. R.....	122½
2,000	La. State 6s....	65	700	Reading R.......	135
5,000	Cal. St. 6s......	155	500	do...........	135½
10,000	O. & M. Cer....	39½	500	do...........	135¾
10,000	do...........	39¾	2500	do...........	136
150,000	do...........	40	500	do........b10	137
40,000	do........b30	40½	100	Miss. & Mo. R.....	35½
10,000	do........b10	40⅜	800	M. S. & N. I......	74
2,000	Harlem 1st M....	110	500	do...........	73¾
1,000	Mich.So.S.F.Bs.	108	200	do........b10	75
10,000	Am. Gold.......	247½	300	do........b10	74½
5	Hanover Bank...	104	100	Ill. Cen. R......	127½
100	Cum. Coal Pr.....	51	400	Cle. & Pitts.....	104⅜
500	do...........	50⅛	2500	do...........	104
200	do...........	50¾	100	Chi. & N. W.......	44½
20	Western Un. Tel..	100	1200	do...........	45
150	Quick M. Co.....	84⅞	200	do........b30	45¾
200	do...........	84¾	200	do........b10	45½
100	do...........	85	600	Chi. & N.W.Pref..	81
100	do........b60	87	100	do........b3	81¼
1000	do........b10	86	200	do........b10	81¾
300	do...........	85¼	300	do........b10	81⅝
200	Mar. Mining Co...	36	200	do........b10	81½
200	do...........	35¾	300	Chi. & R. I. R.....	100
100	Atl. M. S. Co.....	184	300	do...........	100¼
100	Am. Coal Co......	80	600	do...........	100⅜
200	N. Y. Cen........	125	100	do........b10	100¾
50	do...........	125½	1500	P., Ft. W. & C...	102
100	do...........	126	300	do...........	102⅞
100	Mil. & P. Du C....	53⅜	200	do...........	102¾
400	Al. & T. H.......	53	600	do...........	103

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Central.....	127	200	Clev. & Pitts.....c	105⅝
300	Erie R............	101⅞	200	Clev.& Tol.......c	112
100	do...........c	100¾	100	Ch.& R.I. R.......	100⅜
300	do..........b3	101	100	do...........c	101⅛
200	do...........c	100⅞	100	do...........	101⅜
200	do...........	101	100	Chic.&N.W.R.....	45¾
200	do..........b3	101⅛	100	do..........b3	46
100	Hud. Riv. R......	123	200	do...........	46
100	do...........c	122¾	200	Chi. & N.W.Pr....c	82¼
100	do...........c	122⅞	100	do...........	82⅜
10,000	Reading R........	136⅛	500	do...........	82⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R......	129½	100	do..........b3	82½
600	M. S. & N. I. R....	74	100	Pitts.Ft. W. & C..	103⅜
100	do...........	74¼	200	do...........c	103¾
600	do..........b3	74⅜	300	do...........	104
100	do...........c	74⅛	200	Cum. Coal........	52
500	do..........b3	74⅝	50	Quick. M. Co.....	85
100	do.........b30	74¾	100	do...........	85½
100	do...........	74⅜	700	Mar. Min. Co.....	36
100	Ill. Cen. R.......	129⅜	200	do.........b10	37
100	do...........c	129⅞	100	do...........c	35¾
100	do..........s3	129⅛			

TUESDAY, Nov. 8—P. M.

As anticipated in our last report, Election Day proves a dull one in Wall and William streets. The Gold Room was closed altogether, and the Stock Exchange held but one Board, adjourning at 12 o'clock, noon, until Wednesday morning. Some sales of Gold were made in Mr. GILPIN'S Exchange Rooms, at 248½@247½, and down to 246 ℔ cent. The Stock Exchange Sales of the Railways were chiefly for cash, the market being fairly sustained, considering the sharp turn in Money yesterday, and the continued demand from the Brokers to-day. An impression obtained currency, however, that the pinch for Money would be over by Wednesday, so far as the Stock Brokers are concerned, the heaviest demand of yesterday and to-day having resulted from the pressure of cash Gold on the market—that is, Gold for instant delivery—and the eagerness of speculators to pay large commissions for carrying it over. The transactions in this way yesterday were enormous in amount, and some of the heavy commission firms found themselves short of Money as late as 3½@4 o'clock in the Afternoon. These difficulties were adjusted to-day, because of the rest given to the Gold Room as to all fresh deliveries until Wednesday.

One or more authorities in regard to the sudden change in Money, yesterday, attribute it, in part, to the apprehension of a a new Government Loan, to appear in a few days. But on inquiry we find no sufficient authority for this suggestion. We do not believe that a New Loan is immediately pending.

At the Open Board of Brokers, at 1 o'clock, the following prices were made, in comparison to Monday afternoon, the market leaving off steady at higher prices:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881....	107	106⅜	Mich. Southern..	72	74¼
U. S. 5-20's.......	100⅞	100⅝	Illinois Cen......	125¼	129¾
N. Y. Central...	126	127	Pittsburgh.......	106	105⅛
Erie.............	100	100⅞	Fort Wayne.....	100	104
Erie Preferred..	103½	104	Rock Island....	97⅝	101¼
Hudson.........	122¼	123	Reading........	133¾	136⅛
Canton.........	34½	35	Quicksilver.....	83¼	85⅛
Treas. Cer., new	95	95⅛	Cum'land Coal..	51⅛	52
Northwest......	43¾	46½	Mariposa.......	35¾	36
Ohio & M. Certfs	38⅜	40⅜	N. West Pref....	79½	82⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan..........	135	Hanover............	103
Merchants..........	112	Metropolitan.......	113
Union..............	114	Shoe and Leather...	98
America............	133	Corn Exchange.....	102½
Tradesmen's........	113	Continental........	98
Merchants' Exchange	98	Marine.............	150
Commerce...........	104	Commonwealth......	100
American Exc'nge...	113	Park...............	136
Bank of No. Amer...	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.........	107	Chi. & N. W. 1sts......	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '74.....	118	Chic. & Tol. S. F.......	107
Erie 3ds, '83.........	114	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st..	106
Erie 4ths, '80........	110	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds..	113
Harlem 1st,'69 & '73..	109	Chi. & Pitts. 4ths.....	83
Harlem 3ds '68........	100	Miss. & Mo. L. G.......	60¾
Mich. Cen., New.......	130	Chi. & Alt. S.F........	105
Chi., B. & Quincy.....	122	At. & G. W.............	91½
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	106		

The Stock Exchange Board, to-day, admitted Mr. A. MAURICE to membership.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 8—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 8 bbls. Ashes, 6,175 bbls. Flour, 700 bbls. Corn Meal, 14,000 bush. Wheat, 2,195 bush. Corn, 16,815 bush. Oats, 15,817 bush. Rye, 8,600 bush. Barley, 436 pkgs. Provisions, and 185 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue dull and nominal, at $11 75 for Pots, and $13 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is very quiet to-day, including Java at 50c.@52½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43c.@45c.; Rio at 41c.@46c.; St. Domingo at 40c.@42c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is in fair request at higher and rising prices; Middling, $1 30@$1 32 ℔ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very quiet, but firm, to-day. Sales since our last amount to 5,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 65@$10; poor to choice Extra State at $10 10@$10 60, chiefly $10 25@$10 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $10 95 @$11 25 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western........	$9 65	@10 00
Extra State........................	10 10	@10 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 20	@13 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g brands.	10 95	@11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	11 25	@13 25
Extra Genesee......................	10 55	@13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri......	10 50	@15 50

Southern Flour is inactive to-day; sales since our last 600 bbls., at $10 85@$11 90 for poor to good, and $12@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $14 25@$15 25 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull; sales 350 bbls. Extra at $10 20@$12 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including fine superfine, at $8 25@$9 50 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal has been inactive and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request at full prices. Sales 42,000 bushels, including Amber Western (nominally) at $2 45; Red Western at $2 38@$2 41; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 27; Milwaukee Club at $2 17@$2 23; Chicago Spring at $2 18@$2 19. Corn is in moderate demand at higher prices; sales since our last, 34,000 bushels, at $1 69 for Mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet yet firm. We quote Canada at 87c.@88c.; Western at 90½c.@91½c.; State at 89c.@91c., cash, ℔ bushel. Sales were also made of 9,000 bushels Canada West Barley at $1 90 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in demand at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been quiet yet steady at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year, old, and 35c.@52½c. for new, ℔ ℔.

METALS—Have been inactive and unsettled.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive, including New-Orleans at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico, 90c.@$1 10; Cuba Muscovado, 75c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate demand, including Resin (nominally) at $25@$37 ℔ 280 ℔s.; Tar, at $13@$16 ℔ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 35@$2 50 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been in limited demand and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 32½@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 57@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Linseed at $1 35@$1 36; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 95; Crude Petroleum at 44c.@45c.; Refined Petroleum at 83c.@85c. free, and 68c.@70c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request at firmer prices. Sales to-day, 5,900 bbls., at $41 50@41 75 cash and regular for New Mess, closing at $41 62½ cash, and $39@$40 for one year old Mess; $41@$42 for Prime Mess; $41 for Thin Mess, and $38@$39 for Prime; also $40 for New Mess, deliverable in January, seller's option, and $39 for new Prime Mess, deliverable in December, buyer's option. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 16½c.@18½c. for Shoulders; 17½c.@21c., for Hams; sales 350 pkgs. Lard is less buoyant; sales 1,850 tcs. and bbls., at 21½c.@24c. for poor to choice, the latter an extreme. Beef is in active demand at $19@$24 for Old and New Extra Mess, $14@$20 for Plain; sales 2,650 bbls.; 80 bbls. Beef Hams were sold at $25 50. Butter is in fair demand, closing at 42c.@56c. for poor to choice State, and 34c.@46c. for Western ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling moderately to-day, at 15c.@25c., the latter for very choice. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Is inactive, at former prices.

SALT—Is quiet, yet very stiffly held.

SEEDS—Are in limited demand, and nominal in prices.

SPICES—Are inactive and unsettled.

SUGARS—Have been very moderately inquired for, at steady prices. Sales since our last 325 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 17¾c.@23c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in request, at 24½c.@28c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 160,000 ℔s., at 17¾c.@19c., the latter rate for very choice city, ℔ ℔. The week's business in this line Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS review thus: "The market for this staple during the past week has been quite active, the demand for export being considerably greater than it was last week. During the fore part of the week, the market opened with a good demand at 17¾c., and some large sales were effected at that figure and also at 18c. Since the middle of the week, the market has been very firm, and strictly prime in hhds. has been sold at 18¼c.@18½c., the latter, however, being paid only for very choice. The inquiry for No. 1 Tallow and Grease Tallow is very limited, soapmakers buying very little at present. The demand for home consumption is very small. At the close the market is very firm, with an upward tendency. We quote Prime City at 18½c.@18¾c., and some held at 19c., but we hear of no sales at that figure; Prime Western is held at 18½c.; Eastern at 18¾c. The stock of all kinds of Tallow and Soap Stock is very small, and the arrivals are very limited. The quantity of cattle slaughtered from all accounts is very far short of what it was last year, and the yield is also much below the average. Price this day 1858, 10½c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8¾c.; 1862, 11c.; 1863, 12¼c. ℔ ℔."

TOBACCO—There is but little doing on account of the election; sales 131 hhds. at 13c.@45c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Are inactive at previous prices.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 450 bbls., at $1 72@$1 73 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, but firm. For Liverpool, the engagements included 250 tons Mahogany at 15s.; 150 pkgs. Extract Logwood at 10s. For London, 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 20s. For Bristol, 7,000 bushels Wheat at 4d., shipper's pags.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

CHAMBER OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
November 3, 1864,
10 o'clock A. M.

The Special Committee on Retrenchment and Reform of the Board of Aldermen met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Aldermen John Hardy, John D. Ottiwell and Lewis R. Ryers.

Mr. Whiting—If the committee please, I was honored with a copy of a note by Mr. Graham of the first of November, which copy I received on the second. I wrote a note then to the Clerk of the Board, desiring to know whether the future action of the committee would depend upon the course that Mr. Graham and his client should pursue, or whether the committee would make a report to the Board of Aldermen, and procure from them, if they thought proper, the appointment of a joint committee, so that the jurisdiction I supposed to be necessary for the further investigation of this matter should be conferred. On the part of His Honor the Mayor, I beg to say that if this committee have no jurisdiction, and no power to proceed and compel attendance of witnesses—we will have no means of being able to prove the truth of the allegations contained in the Mayor's reasons for the suspension of Mr. Boole. If the committee cannot furnish us with compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses here, I see no good to arise out of an attempted investigation by the introduction of persons who may voluntarily attend and voluntarily answer questions or not, as they please. And if the committee, therefore, is powerless in both of these regards, what use would there be in continuing this examination? It may be that Mr. Graham and his client will say, as many men might say, on a question of this kind: "Why, we are ready to go on with such witnesses as will voluntarily appear, and have the advantage of the examination and cross-examination, so that hereafter we may contradict them by showing that they stated, when not under oath, something different from what they stated under oath."

The committee indulged Mr. Graham in remarks repeatedly that his client was to be overwhelmed by perjured witnesses. Certainly they would not be perjured witnesses if the committee had no power to administer an oath. I beg to say that Mr. Graham is mistaken. He undoubtedly avers what he has received from his client, and avers these charges as truths; and he avers that his client is so entirely innocent that he is willing to meet the truth, and that the only thing he fears is falsehood and perjury. If that is so, the City Inspector ought to join us in an application to this committee, and through this committee to the Common Council, for the appointment of a joint committee, who can examine witnesses under the responsibility of an oath. However, that may be a matter of judgement, a matter of propriety, or a matter of test on the part of the City Inspector. I believe that the Mayor is controlled by a single view of subserving the public interests, and presenting those claims to the board for the purpose of investigation. One of the purposes of these gentlemen who present this complaint in reference to the sale of these offices, is, that they may receive their compensation from the Corporation, under the claim that their appointments are good ones. If their appointments are good ones, they are entitled to their pay. If their appointments are in violation of law, and have been made by the City Inspector, he would be personally responsible.

Now, I said that among the testimony we should introduce for the purpose of showing that the City Inspector was guilty, we should introduce the badges of office authorized by the City Inspector. My learned friend, on the other hand, pronounced that those badges were forgeries, and that the Governo had so decided. I am authorized to say that the Governor decided no such thing; but I am instructed to say that we stand here prepared to show that they are badges of office, and are held by those very men to this day, and they will be brought into court. Then, if they are attacked as forgeries, the question arises, who forged them? I don't mean to say that the City Inspector forged them, but if that is to be his shield of protection against the possession of these badges of office, then we must ferret it out, and ascertain who it was that committed these offences. We can show that the City Inspector's attention was called to the fact, and there was no pretence at that time that they were forgeries; and if it is now pretended that they were, I deny that it is proved before the Governor, or that he has so decided.

I forbear saying anything further with regard to the charges contained in the reasons given by His Honor the Mayor for the suspension of Mr. Boole. I regret that, at this particular season of the year—although all seasons should be summer for the administration of justice and the ferreting out of truth—yet the calamity under which our country labors forbids that this prosecution should be carried on with the same zeal as in more peaceful times. Under the decision which the Committee has come to, it appears to me it would be an idle farce for my brother Graham to say, "Go on, gentlemen; we will hear all you have got to say." I agree with my brother Graham, that if the Committee have the power, then we ought to proceed; if not, then we ought not. I repeat that it would redound to the honor of the city, as well as to the honor of the office of the City Inspector, that this investigation should go on—as, indeed, it would redound to the disgrace of the city, if this corporation fail to furnish a proper committee that can make a proper investigation. It would be worse than idle for him or me to proceed without such a committee. Owing to this letter of the committee, and not having received any instructions either through the committee or from its organ, I have merely come to say that I could not consent to a long investigation by voluntary witnesses, from whom, although we can get a large proportion of the truth, yet an important part of it would rest on the testimony of unwilling witnesses, and we must have the power to enforce their attendance and the administration of an oath; and as both these points are decided by the committee to be not within their power, I submit that an investigation would be worse than useless. For these reasons, I should withdraw from such an investigation. But I hope and trust that this committee, in reporting back the considerations which lead them to believe they have no power to conduct an investigation under the sanctity of an oath, will ask the board to appoint a Joint Committee in connection with the Board of Councilmen. If such be the opinion of the committee, I hope they will ask for the appointment of a Joint Committee, not in the ordinary terms of asking for it, but that they will ask for the appointment, because the great ends of public justice require such an appointment. These charges are serious in their character; they are grave in their nature. If untrue, they should be disproved; if true, they should be compelled to be proved. If untrue, they should be entirely overthrown for the protection of this officer; for I concede that the very fact of the appointment of an officer of this kind confers upon him the respectability of public sanction. But we all know that from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot this country is burdened with putrifying sores in the appointment of men to public station; and until the public will cease shutting their eyes to an investigation, then, and not till then, will the community be informed whether their public officers fail to perform their duties. I suggest that it would be an entire failure of public duty to refuse to appoint a Joint Committee to make a proper investigation of these charges. I trust, therefore, that this Committee will deem it to be within their province, and also within the line of their duty, to report to the Board of Aldermen, and that the result of their report will be the appointment of a Joint Committee, who shall have power to make a report, full and fair, and complete, so that Mr. Boole shall stand acquitted, if he is acquitted, and so that the community may be satisfied that there is still a remedy to be found in the Common Council.

I have been called upon by a gentleman of this city, who says he furnishes the stationery for the board, who labored under the impression that I had charged him with doing something improper. I repeated to him what I thought I had said, and what I intended to say, which seemed to satisfy him; but I repeated that I thought a large amount of money had been wasted by the board for stationery. I may be wrong; if so, I hope to be righted. This is merely one of a thousand of such details, and I repeated it only in passing. The Common Council know that preceding Common Councils have been charged plainly and publicly with corruption. The public press, which is the great lever of public opinion, has given to this city an unenviable character in that respect, which will not be improved if this committee decide that they have no power to make an investigation, and do not ask that power of the Common Council.

I am an humble citizen and one who has had the honor to represent a portion of my fellow-citizens in this board and in this very place. During the course of my administration, there was but one man found capable of being seduced by a bribe. I hope that an attempt will be made to reinstate the character of the Common Council, which will almost indubitably be restored whenever there is found to be an attempt to ferret out and punish corruption and malfeasance in office, no matter where it may be.

I wish to apologize to my learned friend if I should be compelled to withdraw before he has concluded his remarks, for, owing to the letter, I supposed that nothing would be done now, and made other engagements for to-day.

Mr. Graham—I had the honor of addressing a communication to the committee.

Alderman Hardy—Does Mr. Whiting choose to see the communication of Mr. Graham?

Mr. Whiting—No, Sir.

Mr. Graham—I do not know that I can add anything to what I then said. It is proper, however, for me to make some response to the very potent and eloquent address of the counsel who has just spoken to the Committee. We deem it all-important that we should have a legal Committee in this place, because we arraign in the very start of the inquiry the motives of the Mayor, and we mean to arraign those motives. We believe that they are purely political; we believe that this is a political persecution, got up for the purpose of bringing this Department under the direction and control of the Mayor; we believe that he has promised the patronage of this Department to his political partisans. We believe that this persecution is got up to execute that promise, and we expect to put him upon the stand and swear him, and we want a committee who can compel him to come upon the stand.

Mr. Whiting—May I ask whether this is proper?

Mr. Graham—That is a part of our defense. I have a right to state the grounds I assume before the Committee.

Mr. Whiting—I have confined myself to the question before the Committee—the want of jurisdiction.

Mr. Graham—You have said that there was not the least feeling on the part of the Mayor.

Alderman Hardy—I understand that both parties desire the power to compel the attendance of witnesses.

Mr. Graham—The counsel has extolled the Mayor to the seventh heaven, and his remarks will go out before the public in print. I do not know the Mayor even by sight, certainly I do not know him to speak to him, and I have no feeling one way or the other in this matter, but from the statements made to me I am satisfied that this is an interested prosecution of this Department, and that the principal motive for it is that it covers a large patronage and the intention is, if possible, to bring this within the power and control of the gentleman who is at the bottom of this prosecution.

And while we mean to furnish a viper with every chance it wants to bite upon a file, we nevertheless want a committee appointed that can compel the attendance of any witness we may desire, and subject, if he does not speak the truth, to all those penalities which the law denounces against the commission of perjury. I have advised Mr. Boole from the start not to arbitrate this matter. These charges are in their nature grave, not against him, but against his department. He is sought to be involved indirectly in them, and I have never yet been able to advise a client to agree to a board of arbitration to sit upon the question whether he has been guilty of a crime or not. We have laws that create crimes; we have laws that denounce punishments for crimes; we have statutes that erect courts to try parties for the perpetration of those crimes; we have statutes that describe all the proceedings to secure to parties arraigned under those circumstances a trial by their peers.

I have therefore advised all who rest upon me for counsel not to consent to an arbitration affecting their rights. In this Committee, in the gentlemen composing this Committee, we have the fullest confidence. We only regret that they have not all the powers we would desire them to have. We know they have intelligence; we know they have honesty; we saw enough on the last meeting to be satisfied that they have firmness. This is not to deprive them of their commission, because if a committee should be appointed by the Common Council to investigate this matter, we hope the gentlemen of this Committee will be returned upon that Committee, and that they will be invested with those powers which alone can contribute to a salutary and wholesome investigation of these charges.

Our reasons, therefore, for desiring this matter to stop here are a fair offset to those urged on behalf of the Mayor. If he wants a committee who can compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, we want a committee who can send those who testify before them, if they perjure themselves, where in the ordinary administration they can be sent for punishment.

Now, the counsel has said that I have charged perjury upon some of the witnesses, at all events, who are to be examined for the purpose of sustaining these charges. He has spoken about it as though that information came from the gentleman whose interests I represent. That is not so. I read a printed pamphlet containing the affidavits upon which this proceeding is founded, and I was convinced from the reading that there was perjury at the very root of this matter. One witness swears that two affidavits which he previously made were false, and he swears that he was thrown into a kind of mesmeric sleep by lager bier for the purpose of extracting these affidavits from him. And I rather think, if we have an opportunity of placing His Honor the Mayor upon the stand as a witness, it will appear (for the Committee must have observed this singular coincidence that the affidavits have come entirely from Germans), that there has been some jealousy on the part of the Mayor against Mr. Boole, for invading the domain of sauerkraut and lager bier.

The charges which I made I made upon my own responsibility, and simply from the perusal of those affidavits themselves. The committee have only to read them to be satisfied that if that is the kind of testimony upon which we are to be assailed, then there is no man in this community who is safe.

Now, in reference to the remark of my learned antagonist that Mr. Boole himself should join in the application to the Common Council to appoint a proper committee, I say, as I said on the previous occasion, that an honest man relies upon the sense of honesty which is within his own bosom, and so long as he is at peace with himself and his Maker he cares not what the outside world thinks of him. The great point with an honest man is to be at peace with himself, for when he is at peace with himself, he is at peace with the Almighty, and if the devils roar around him and persecute him, that is all that an honest man has a right to expect; because, if we believe the admonitions of the good book, we are taught to believe that those that are at peace with the other world are at war with this.

The gentlemen I represent do enjoy convictions of their own honesty, and they do not mean to join in any application which will be a questioning of it; for, if they think they are so rotten that their tumors want incising and probing, they must employ other counsel than I am. I start in professional engagements with the belief that the client I represent is an honest man. I never entered upon even the defence of a criminal when I was able to believe that he was guilty of the charge. The learned counsel for Mr. Boole, who is one of the most prominent advocates at the criminal bar of this country, and who, as a prosecuting officer, has never had a superior, if he has had an equal, will tell you that it would be a damper upon counsel if they came into court to exert themselves in behalf of those who they knew were guilty.

I assume that the gentlemen are innocent of those charges; I assume, as a matter of sound ethics, as a matter of sound morals, that they are honest men and innocent of these charges, and I am unwilling that they should compromise either themselves or me by assenting to any application for an investigation which, as I stated at the previous meeting, the very moment it is entered upon, is an impeachment of character of the gentleman against whom it is directed. It would be absurd for this committee to move for the appointment of a committee to investigate their official acts, for the purpose of showing that when they go out of office they leave a shining record behind. If they leave office satisfied that they have discharged their own duties, that is better than the applause of the world. The one you cannot be robbed of; the other, it has been truly said, is "oft gained without a merit and lost without a fault."

Now, in reference to the badges, I think the gentleman misapprehends me; I am not aware that I said that we would be able to show throughout that those badges were forged or counterfeited. But, suppose some of them were real badges, does that prove anything against the City Inspector? You have only to read the affidavits to see that the two parties who figured in the matter had every opportunity to purloin from this department its genuine badges; their relations to it were of that character which gave them such access as would enable them to purloin genuine badges. Whether they had badges forged or distributed real badges improperly obtained is immaterial; there is not the least evidence that the gentleman here charged had the slightest connection with that business.

Now, in reference to the wail that he raised on the last occasion, and the very eloquent wail which he has uttered on this occasion in reference to the burdens of taxpayers. I deny that these burdens fall upon the taxpayers. They nominally fall upon the taxpayers, but who pay the taxes in this community? Rich men do not pay the taxes. They put into their purses the drops of sweat that gather upon the brows of poor men; they wring the taxes from the poor. That is my motto. It is inscribed upon my banner, and I am proud to move under it. The rich men do not pay the taxes, except as they gather them from the poor, and it would be much more creditable to raise this wail in behalf of those who really suffer than in behalf of those who get rich out of the taxes; for there is not a rich man who pays into the coffer of the Government the real amount which he extracts from the poor man. They even make an extravagant per centage upon the taxes which they extract from the poor.

If the people want to know where my sympathies are, I will tell you where they are; they are with the poor, and against the rich. I drew this in with my mother's milk; it is a part of my education; it is as deep dyed into me as is the hue of the Ethiopian dyed into him, that the rich do not do justice to the poor. So far, therefore, as any effort is made to raise any sympathy before this committee in behalf of the taxpayers, I beg leave to dissent from that effort; it would be more proper for the counsel and myself to take the side of those who pay the taxes—the poor people; and whatever arguments we address to this or any other body, to address them in behalf of those who really suffer when the public money is squandered or diverted from the purposes for which they were designed.

As I said in the commencement of my remarks, I do not know that I can add anything to what I have embodied in the letter which I have addressed to the committee, and with this I leave the subject.

Mr. Whiting—I do not agree with my learned friend in what he has said in regard to the taxpayers, and it was on behalf of the real taxpayers that I would wail, and that I wail now, and that I have wailed for the last fifteen years, and have made grave efforts to convince the hard-fisted laborer and mechanic, the hod-carrier who works for his seven shillings a day, that he pays the taxes—with a view of opening his eyes to the necessity of looking at his ballot before he deposits it.

I agree that the taxes are paid by the productive labor of the country; and my appeal was made in behalf of that very class. The gentleman's position has been no better than mine, because I have earned by my own labor my daily bread ever since I was twelve years of age. I began a laborer, and I have been a laborer from that day to this, and every penny that has gone into my pocket has been the result of my own labor.

But I have seen the widow, whose husband has gone to an early and unexpected grave, present herself to borrow money to enable her to pay the taxes on a house scarcely sufficient to shelter her and her children from the weather. I have seen them turned into the street from a little house on a lot twenty feet by sixty, because they could not pay the exorbitant taxes for improvement upon it. I have stood in this room and attempted to procure her relief from such an assessment. It is in behalf of such that I stand here to-day to prevent the accumulation of these public burdens.

But I differ with my friend in his classification of the rich and the poor. If he is so rich that the devils can play around him at their will, he is in much better condition than I am, for my intention is, that if I can see, or hear, or feel them around me, to destroy them as rapidly as I can. One of the objects of this investigation would be to find out whether there are any such devils here, and whether any relief is to be sought.

But who is the complainant here? Who are the very men whose names are upon this paper making this complaint? They are the poor men of this city, out of whose labor the taxes are to be paid—poor men who, getting a little money, have been induced to part with it, thinking that they might get an office by which they could support their families easier and better.

If Mr. Boole has not permitted this, why should he attempt to put out this investigation, to put out this little light that we wish to put on a bushel so that the committee may see it? Why is it that he wishes to smother it? Why is it that he will not join in the application for a joint committee?

I do not think the gentleman would defend a man whom he believed to be guilty, but his faith is so powerful that it takes in every man who comes in to employ him, because he tells him that he is innocent, and my learned friend believes it all. I do not know whether I have ever defended a man in my life whom I believed guilty, but I have been appointed by the court to defend prisoners; it was my duty, and I have defended them when, although I did not know that they were guilty, yet I had some little qualms of conscience about it.

I recollect when myself and Mr. Henry M. Western were employed to defend a man charged with arson in the first degree. He told us that he was not guilty. He was charged with arson in setting fire to the house of a gentleman who was then a member of this board. He went on to tell such a story as to satisfy us that he was not guilty of arson, but that he was guilty of burglary. We told him that he could be tried for the crime of arson in the first degree, for which he could be executed, or he might be tried for burglary. He asked the penalty for burglary. We told him imprisonment for life. "Oh," said he, "for God's sake, have me convicted of arson in the first degree." "But," said I, "that will hang you." He answered, "Hang me, before imprisonment for life." Said I, "Deliberate upon that three or four weeks." He did, and he was still of the opinion. He was tried for arson and we acquitted him, but he was afterwards convicted of burglary, and went to the State Prison for life; I do not know whether he is alive now or not. In that case we had to defend the guilty man.

I say that to court an investigation, whatever the learned gentleman may think about it, does not imply guilt. Whenever public clamor charges a minister with a moral obliquity in his official station, he asks for a council of inquiry to clear him from reproach. So in the army, an officer, when public rumor charges him with having failed to do his duty, he asks for a court of inquiry. So, too, with any public officer—with a Mayor, with an Alderman, if public clamor charges him with dereliction of duty, with failure in the performance of his public duties, with cupidity, with rapacity, with being guilty of all sorts of offences—why, that officer, if he were an honest man, would seek a court of inquiry; but if not honest, of course he would not—he would crush it as quickly as possible, to preserve the little remnant of reputation that he might have left.

I do not mean to quarrel with the course that my friend speaks of. It is his right; it is a part of his professional duty to advise his client. I make no objection to his advice. I agree with him that if the Committee have no jurisdiction they ought not to proceed.

With regard to his Honor the Mayor, I do not stand here to laud him or to praise him, nor have I come here to bury him. I ask a fair and full investigation. If the Mayor shall fall under that investigation, let him fall. If he shall rise from that investigation pure and unspotted, he will rise from it.

And, with regard to these charges made by my learned friend, that the Mayor desires to make political capital out of it, and that he means to call His Honor the Mayor here, I hope that he will have an opportunity to call him, and examine him, and cross-examine him, to my learned friend's heart's content. And if it should, upon the examination, turn out that Mr. Boole had sent a message to His Honor the Mayor, offering him the patronage of that department if he would withdraw these charges—suppose it should turn out so—I do not say it is so—how then would Mr. Boole stand? And if His Honor the Mayor accepted the offer, how would His Honor the Mayor stand? Both of them would be justly chargeable with failure to perform their official duties.

So far as my communication with the Mayor is concerned, it has been of the slightest character. He simply sent for me to appear for him before this Committee. I asked him if he would not appear. He said, "If I am wanted as a witness, I can be sent for." I have not received from him even the names of the witnesses by whom any of these charges could be sustained; and the only evidence I have had to speak from has been that printed report. I have carefully abstained from saying anything against the character of Mr. Boole. I have only spoken of it as public rumor has spoken of it. If Mr. Boole will not join in the application, I cannot help it. Nor am I desirous that he should. I do not believe that the Committee have one pin whether he should or not. The Committee have their duty to perform. They, having come to a conclusion in regard to their jurisdiction, will report it to the Board of Aldermen and ask them to appoint a Joint Committee, in order that this investigation may proceed. That is all there is in it.

I do not stand here to laud or abuse any man. I do stand here, however, *in limine*, to protect these gentlemen from the charge of having sworn to what is untrue. The criticism to which these affidavits have been subjected would be easily answered. They are Germans, and do not understand the English language; and it may turn out that the interpreter did not interpret faithfully the second affidavit, in which case the apparent inconsistency between the first affidavit and the second would be very clear. I have looked at some of the original affidavits, and I find that the affidavit and the *jurat* of the commissioner are all drawn in the same handwriting. The man who swore to it cannot read it, and he has sworn to it under the impression that it was read to him correctly. I agree with my learned friend that if a man swears to one thing to-day and another to-morrow he is entirely unworthy of credit. I am the last man in the world to ask credence for a witness who is shown to be unworthy of credit. These are things to be addressed to the committee after the testimony is taken. Then the committee can determine whether a man is worthy of credit or not. But my experience is, that a large majority of men, however abandoned they may be in private life, generally swear to the truth, because then it ceases to be a question between them and their fellowmen, and becomes a question between their consciences and their God. And there are very few who do not believe in a hereafter; they would rather take the chance of being punished here than of being punished hereafter, where there is no appeal. The wicked flourish; but when the death-bed scene comes, when he is called upon to yield up that spirit which God has given him for useful purposes, he may depend upon it that, if it is not clean and clear of spot, the devils will be around him at the time that he takes his departure.

Mr. Graham—One observation of my learned opponent requires an answer. The file I have referred to will have no office to perform. There are no teeth to be worn out. They are already either struck out or worn off. If we suppose the counsel spoke from instructions, he must have spoken from instructions from the Mayor in reference to Mr. Boole.

Now, the learned Counsel merely repeats what has been stated to him; but there is no person who believes the truth of an insinuation of that description. Does any person who knows Mr. Boole—a man who rose from as obscure an origin as any person I know of, and who has passed through positions of prominence until he has reached that which he now holds—is there any person who knows, who believes, that he would go on his knees to the Mayor of this city? So far as Mr. Boole is concerned, I am authorized to say this: that, so far from having tendered the patronage of his office to any person whom the Mayor might recommend, he would not give the Mayor himself the appointment of a street sweeper. He not only would not appoint to that humble office any person to oblige the Mayor, but, should the Mayor come to his sober second thought, and, considering how far his dimensions fall short of his present office, make application for so humble a position, he would not be able to obtain for himself the position of a street-sweeper from this department.

We all understand the meaning of an imputation like that. The more indirect it is made, the more direct it is. The learned counsel did not come out and say, "I expect to prove that Mr. Boole has been on his knees to the Mayor, and has made an offer to him, which shows that he is unworthy of his office;" but he says, "Suppose," as though it were a hypothetical case. The plain English of that is this: "The Mayor and his minions tell me that the City Inspector of this city has humbled himself, has gone on his bended knees to the Mayor of this city, and has tendered him the very thing which, we say he wants; and yet the Mayor is so persistent in his efforts to drag the truth to light that he could not be corrupted even by so alluring an offer as that." I repeat, therefore, again—and I am authorized to say it—that all insinuations of that description, let them come from whom they may, are false, and they are known to be false by all who know the two men. Let those who know the City Inspector of this city, and the present Mayor of this city compare the two men. The one is worthy of originating the slander, but the character of the other gives the lie to it the very moment it is uttered.

The learned counsel made one remark which struck me as singularly beautiful. It should be true. He said that justice should always flourish in perpetual summer. It should be so. There ought to be no change of season in the administration of justice. In our physical or calendar year we have the changes of the seasons. We have the genial Spring; we have the gladdening Summer; we have the unwelcome Fall; we have the remorseless Winter. The misfortune of this proceeding is, that it has planted its tree in the Fall, the season which has been ordained to strip the trees of their foliage; and it is for that reason that it stands before the public gaze, a tree without any leaves upon it.

Alderman Hardy—I would state, on behalf of this Special Committee, that the committee adhere to the views taken in their preliminary decision, that their powers are, at best, doubtful—that the year is so far advanced that it would not be proper to enter into an investigation which might prove to be without force or effect. The committee desire that it should be carried on thoroughly, and without any doubtful powers; they will, therefore, report to the Common Council that they are satisfied that they have not an undoubted power to summon witnesses and examine them under oath; that they believe that a Joint Committee should be appointed, and that they request the appointment of such committee; and that, as soon as that committee is appointed, it should go on. The committee cannot say whether they will be upon that committee; that is beyond their control.

The Committee then adjourned.

[The following letter is the reply of John Graham, Esq., Counsel to the City Inspector, to the note (see Transcript of November second,) of the Committee announcing their preliminary decision:]

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1864.

To the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen having in charge the Communication of the Mayor, in reference to the City Inspector's office:

In answer to your communication of the first instant, announcing your decision upon the question of your jurisdiction over the communication of the Mayor in the matter alluded to, I beg to say that I have advised Mr. Boole to avail himself of that decision, and not to consent to any proceeding impeaching his integrity as a public officer, or as an individual. No one could desire a committee better constituted, on the score of intelligence and honesty, than yourselves; but still that is only one safeguard. Those I represent are entitled to *another*, equally important—the assurance that the testimony will be given under proper moral and legal sanctions. There would be no security in the one without *the other*.

You will please not understand me as requesting you to report to the body appointing you, that a committee be commissioned by the Common Council (which is the only legal method) to investigate the allegations of the Mayor. I submit, with all respect, that a perusal of the affidavits upon which these charges are founded, will show that they ought not to be entertained.

Deferring to your better judgment,

I remain, yours truly,
JOHN GRAHAM,
Of Counsel for City Inspector's Department.

E. W. TAYLOR, Clerk to the Committee.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SENECA INDIANS, TRAINED DOGS, COM. NUTT, FAT GIRL, GIANTS, DWARFS, at all hours. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON THE CRICKET.

WINTER GARDEN—SCHOOL OF REFORM—HE'S JACK SHEPPARD.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—GLASS-BLOWERS.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES, can be consulted in the Business Office of the TIMES. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The election passed off yesterday throughout the country with entire quiet, so far as we can learn. The weather was unpropitious, but did not suppress the great interest felt in the contest though it did interfere with the working of the wires at night, and we have failed to receive as full returns from all the States as was expected. Enough has been received, however, to assure the loyal world of the gratifying fact, that the Union party have carried every State but two—New-Jersey and Kentucky, and even in the former State the Democratic majority is greatly reduced. New-York State was most hotly contested, but shows a handsome majority for LINCOLN and FENTON, and a gain of, at least, five Union Congressmen Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio show large Union gains over the October election—Pennsylvania being carried by 14,000 on the home vote. Let all true Union men hail the result with loud acclaim and true joy! The nation is safe.

The country was electrified yesterday by the intelligence that the rebel pirate *Florida* had been captured by the *Wachusett*, in the port of Bahia. The details of the capture, which we print this morning, show that the affair was a complete surprise to the rebels. The *Florida* arrived in Bahia Bay, off San Salvador, on the night of the 7th ult., and Capt. COLLINS, of the *Wachusett*, resolved to sink her in port. About 3 o'clock the cables were slipped, and the *Wachusett* steered for the *Florida*, striking her on the quarter, without doing much injury. On demand of Capt. COLLINS, the *Florida* surrendered; a hawser was made fast, and the privateer was immediately towed out to sea. Capt. MORRIS, of the *Florida*, with about half his crew, were on shore on liberty; and those of her crew who were on board, were intoxicated and asleep. The *Florida* was but little injured, and will prove a valuable addition to our navy.

GENERAL NEWS.

Business was partially suspended yesterday. Transactions in the Produce Exchange were on a very limited scale, without any remarkable changes in prices of the leading articles. General merchandise was also lightly dealt in, and was irregular. The freight engagements were unimportant.

The Gold-room was closed yesterday and the Stock Exchange held but one Board on account of the Presidential election. Stocks closed steady at higher prices than on Monday.

The Live Stock market is supplied this week with 7,134 beef cattle, 97 milch cows, 1,836 calves, 23,217 sheep and lambs, and 32,385 swine, showing a total of 64,700 animals. There is a large increase of live stock over last week. The receipts of beeves are 2,000 greater than a week ago. At the principal city markets, business has been much depressed and prices have lowered considerably, under the influence upon the unfavorable weather, and overstocked markets, and a lighter demand. The decline will be about ½c. ℔ on the average. Good cattle range from 15½c.@17c. ℔ ℔., for the estimated dressed weight; medium, 12c.@14½c. Some choice beeves sold at 18c. The market closes dull, with considerable stock unsold. Sheep remain at about the prices of last week—8½c. ℔ ℔. live weight, for good stock. Lambs are worth 8c.@10c. ℔ ℔. Swine have arrived more heavily than the previous week, and sell lower, prices varying from 10½c.@12c ℔ ℔. gross weight; 14½c@15c., dressed.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.—The statesmanlike and philosophical speech delivered by Mr. SEWARD at Auburn on Monday evening, and which was published exclusively in the TIMES of yesterday, contains much matter for the profound thought of the country. Its broad and comprehensive patriotism, its determined and unflinching spirit in the prosecution of the war, its cheerful and hopeful view of affairs—all its characteristics are such as become one occupying his distinguished position. If we might find any fault with the matter, it would be that the speech was not delivered a few days earlier, so that it might have been spread before the people of the entire continent previous to the election. As it was, it reached hundreds of thousands of voters through the TIMES.

The Presidential Election—Mr. Lincoln's Re-election.

At the hour of going to press, the returns this morning indicate that the following States have certainly gone for Mr. LINCOLN:

	Electoral Votes.
New-England	39
Pennsylvania	26
Ohio	21
Indiana	13
Illinois	16
Maryland	7
Michigan	8
Delaware	3
Total	133

Or a clear majority of the Electoral College, without the States of

New-York	33
Iowa	8
Wisconsin	8
West Virginia	5
Kansas	3
California	5
Minnesota	4
Total votes	64

All of which has probably gone the same way.

The heavy majorities for MCCLELLAN in this City and in Kings County, (Brooklyn,) though not unexpected, leave the State of New-York, at the present writing, in some little doubt, though the probability is that the State has gone for LINCOLN by a decided majority.

From the States of Kentucky and Missouri—supposed for McCLELLAN—we have no returns, and the result in New-Jersey is by no means certain for McCLELLAN.

Affairs Yesterday.

The figures, facts, circumstances and incidents of the Election yesterday in this city and throughout the country, will be found reported in other columns. Everything in New-York City and State, and as far as we have heard, everywhere else, passed off quietly. The ample preparations made to repel raiders and crush out rioters, doubtless prevented them from making any serious attempts at disturbance.

The Capture of the Florida.

The news of the capture of the *Florida*, which we were enabled to publish yesterday morning in a postscript, conveyed uncommon satisfaction to the loyal voters of the city.

It is a singular coincidence that the news of the capture of the *Florida* was brought to this country by the *Kearsarge*, which arrived at Boston from St. Thomas on Monday night. It was the fortune of the *Kearsarge*, too, to bring into port a number of the officers and crew of the *Florida*, as if the brave WINSLOW had actually timed it so as to mark the morning of the election by a reminder to rebel sympathizers, that neither traitors on land nor pirates on the sea could prevail against the brave defenders of the Republic.

The circumstances under which the *Florida* was captured must be admitted to be somewhat peculiar. It seems that on the night of the 9th of October the *Florida* arrived in Bahia Bay, off San Salvador, Brazil; that Capt. COLLINS of the *Wachusett*, which was in port waiting for coals, after consulting with his officers, determined to sink the *Florida* in port; that about two o'clock in the day, the cables of the *Wachusett* were slipped, and she made a straight line for the pirate, hitting her, but doing her no material damage. It was enough, however. The blow from the *Wachusett* was followed by a demand of surrender, and with this the Lieutenant-Commanding on board the pirate, deemed it wise to comply on the instant. A portion of the *Florida's* men appear to have been on shore when the surrender took place. But the capture in men includes twelve of the officers and fifty-eight of the crew.

It is possible that the capture may involve a question of the maritime rights of Brazil; although it is barely probable that Brazil will consider her sovereignty compromised in the destruction of the scourge, even if a strict regard to maritime boundary lines might not have warranted the decided course adopted by Capt. COLLINS.

GEN. BUTLER.—Well, Gen. BUTLER has been in active command of the city and State of New-York for forty-eight hours. So far as we have heard, he has not yet erected a single gallows or hung anybody; he has shot nobody; he has knouted nobody; he has hamstrung nobody; he has crucified nobody; he has impaled nobody on a poker, or bastinadoed nobody. He has sent nobody to Fort Lafayette, and put nobody in chains or irons. He has suppressed no newspapers, and insulted no women. But he took the most active and admirable measures to secure the peace of the city and State during the election yesterday; and the peace has been undisturbed.

RELIGIOUS FACTION FIGHTS IN CANADA.—They have periodical faction fights in several of the Canadian towns. They had a succession of them of a serious kind, when GAVAZZI visited the provinces a dozen years ago. They had a relapse again, when the Prince of WALES visited them. And it appears from reports received last night that Toronto is anxious to emulate the example of Belfast and get up a general religious row. It seems to have begun in a Fifth of November Orange celebration, where some over-zealous advocates of the principles of 1688 proposed—probably in jest—to burn O'CONNELL, GUY FAWKES, and the Duke of NEWCASTLE in effigy. A party of Catholics having got scent of the matter, organized themselves into armed bands, paraded the streets during the night and seem to have created a sensation generally throughout the town. The Orangemen wisely refrained from their intended demonstration, and nobody appears to have been hurt.

The persons thus organized for the defence of GUY FAWKES' memory are described as "Fenians." The presumption, we think, is in favor of their being simply a faction determined to have a fight with another faction. It will be a great misfortune if the Belfast scenes should be reënacted anywhere on this continent.

The Policy of Concentration.

It has been the fashion in this war to sneer at "newspaper strategy," and in many cases with good reason; but in our own instance we venture to affirm that the views of the general theory of military movements which we have advanced from the beginning, have been more confirmed by facts than those on which Gen. HALLECK has apparently acted through the first three years of the war.

We protested in the outset against small levies of men and against large levies for small periods, both of which courses have been found ineffective. We have always ridiculed the idea, advanced by some enthusiasts, that Richmond could be taken by a levy *en masse*—by three hundred thousand brave Yankee militia just marching right on to that doomed city; and in this we have had the hearty sympathy of intelligent military authorities.

We urged the formation of cavalry, when even Gen. SCOTT was understood to oppose it as useless in the country which we were about to invade.

The grand strategic error of the war—*the want of concentration*—was from the beginning proclaimed, and its effects prophecied, in these columns. We doubted the expediency of some of our movements in North Carolina; we opposed mere raids in Florida; we urged incessantly the importance of strong blows in overwhelming numbers at the weak points—of concentration. After the taking of Vicksburgh we pressed before the Government the immense value of concentrating with ROSECRANS for an advance on Georgia. Instead of that, our forces were scattered all over the Mississippi Valley, and even sent off to Arkansas; and the Chickamauga defeat followed. When the Red River expedition, under Gen. BANKS, was first spoken of, we urged its inexpediency, in the useless persecution to which it exposed the Union men of the conquered districts, and in the scattering it occasioned of the forces of the United States.

From the beginning, we, in common with others of the much-abused newspaper-strategists, presented continually to the attention of the Government the importance of East Tennessee as a granary of the rebels, and as the link of communication between their Western and Eastern armies. It was not till the third year that Gen. HALLECK, or the Military Bureau, listened to this voice of common sense and sent Gen. BURNSIDE to that much-suffering district. The value which the rebels attached to it may be seen in their detaching LONGSTREET's corps, right in the face of GRANT, to regain it—thus losing the battle of Chattanooga, which was won by us through this very detachment of LONGSTREET. The effects of its occupation are beheld now every day in the straits of LEE's army and the Richmond population for provisions, and in the almost impossibility of LEE and HOOD reinforcing one another in time to be of any service.

With the elevation of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT to the command of all our armies, began in earnest the policy we so long urged—that of concentration at the vital points. We have reason to know that he did his utmost to stop the Red River expedition, but his orders came too late. Now at all important points, in our vast battle field over a continent, we hold the superior forces. We have in effect abandoned Florida and Texas and Southern Arkansas and Western Louisiana, and various positions of no military value on the coast; we have drawn in our immense lines, feeling sure that the outlying regions will fall into our grasp, like ripe apples, whenever the large armies are broken up. Gen. SHERMAN has been able to make his most brilliant and extraordinary campaign, because he has probably had forces nearly the double of his adversary. SHERIDAN's splendid victories are not alone due to his own genius or to his superior cavalry, but to the irresistible fact that his numbers are considerably greater than those of EARLY. And last of all, Gen. GRANT has in Virginia, in all probability, an army twice as numerous as that of Gen. LEE, with which, in time, he will strike the fatal blow.

Thus at all vital points, we possess the physical secret of victory—superiority in numbers; and time will inevitably bring the logical result.

One only military move, which we have often pressed, has not yet been adopted, but we expect it to be taken when the time comes for the final blow of the war; we mean the advance of a heavy column through East Tennessee on Lynchburgh, and the rear of LEE and Richmond. When this is made—when we are able to make it, (for we suppose the Government has long seen its great importance,) then will the Virginia campaign be over, and the war be confined to North and South Carolina. This we confidently expect at no distant day.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN CONFEDERATION.—In a speech delivered at Toronto, on Thursday last, Hon. GEORGE BROWN, one of the leading members of the Canadian Government, gave a semi-official outline of the scheme of federal union adopted by the Quebec Conference. It differs in no essential particular from the programme which our special correspondent was in a position to furnish several weeks ago. Mr. BROWN, indeed, says that the outline (which was first published in the TIMES) was given with surprising accuracy. We notice from the tone of the Toronto addresses that the delegates are not disposed to submit their project to the test of a popular vote. They seem to think that there is a sufficient indication of the popularity of the measure in the fact that the delegates belong to different political parties. It is doubtful whether this argument can hold water. The people may be prepared to give their assent to the principle of union, and may yet be thoroughly opposed to the details of the measure. As, for instance, to that part of it which deprives them of the right of electing members of the Legislative Council, and vests that power in the Crown. It is not a satisfactory sign, in any case, this of hurrying through a great constitutional measure without consulting the people.

Rebel Change of Base.

If the rebels carry into effect their proposed policy of arming their slaves to fight for the Confederacy, it will be, in the first place, a complete abandonment of the programme laid down by them when they began their rebellion. They revolted on the express ground that the form of social organization existing at the South, was the only one in which liberty and progress could be both secured; that "free society" was a failure, and that the true solution of the great difficulty of modern times, the reconciliation of the interests of labor with those of capital, was the one which the South had discovered and adopted,—the possession of the laborer as property by the capitalist.

They declared that the North had determined to use its superiority in numbers for the destruction of this system of theirs, for the violent and wrongful uprooting of domestic institutions to which the South was attached, both by habit and conviction, and the substitution of the democratic equality which it detested. These were the distinct points raised previous to Mr. LINCOLN's election, and it was because no security that the North offered for its non-interference was considered sufficient, that secession was persisted in.

The South has now "fought on this line" for over three years. It has called its whole male population under arms, converted its territory into a vast camp, made every farm-house a commissariat depot, every railway a military road, every church a hospital, has drenched the continent with blood and shaken Christendom to its very centre, in the effort to establish that slave society, the existence of which the Free States were said to have threatened in the old Union, and without which real freedom or progress were declared to be impossible.

We have resisted that attempt earnestly, perseveringly, desperately, and in spite of the protests, imprecations, and vituperations of the principal Powers of the world; and thank God we have foiled it. We have now the formal acknowledgment of its authors, that it has failed, and miserably failed. DAVIS declares that we have emancipated two millions of slaves, and for the rest they care nothing. Whenever he, or Gov. BROWN, or any other leader is called on now to give reasons for not going back to the Union, he never says that it is because their "property" would be endangered, but because their feelings would not allow them to associate again with the men who have slain so many rebels, and wasted so much Southern territory. In other words, the question which divides North and South is no longer a difference of opinion as to the very basis and essence of social organization, as it was said to be at the beginning of the war, but a question of personal dislike arising out of the war. To judge from their language now, it would appear that if we had never fought, there would be no reason why we should not always dwell together in peace and harmony. In short, for a cause of separation that was essential and permanent, they have substituted one which is superficial and temporary.

☞ The smallness of the Democratic vote on the Presidency in Washington may be accounted for by the fact that the Democratic organ there, the *National Intelligencer*, published yesterday a leading article, entitled "The Day of Decision," which was of such immense length that the old-fashioned readers of the *Intelligencer* were unable to get through with it in time to come to a decision and poll their votes before the setting of the sun.

General Keyes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a note in your issue of this morning, in which certain strictures are passed upon my father, Gen. E. D. KEYES, for having made recently in California a speech favoring the election of Gen. MCCLELLAN. The statement of your correspondent, that Gen. KEYES' resignation was due to wounded pride, is entirely groundless. For more than six months he applied constantly for a command in the field, which was refused him, because, (as Secretary STANTON himself informed me,) though "no charge of any kind had been brought against him, the places were wanted for others."

It was for this cause, and because his private affairs demanded his attention, that he felt obliged to resign.

Yours, EDWARD L. KEYES.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE ELECTION IN JERSEY CITY.

The election yesterday in Hudson County, New-Jersey, was conducted with comparative quiet. The vote throughout the county was unprecedentedly large.

In the Fifth and Sixth Wards of Jersey City the Democracy had matters pretty much their own way, and it is alleged that several hundred illegal votes were cast in those two wards.

In the Fifth Ward the unterrified assaulted and drove from the polls the two challengers, and one of them, Mr. ISAAC GOFF, was beaten and had his clothes nearly stripped off. They then took possession of the polls, and for almost three hours were putting in votes in a continual stream, and no Union man was allowed to deposit his ballot. In some instances, when persons were challenged, the Judges of Election refused to swear the man, but accepted their votes. Hundreds of men, unknown to old citizens of the ward, deposited their ballots, and amongst them were men from New-York.

In the Sixth Ward, the transactions were very similar to the above, and one of the challengers was compelled to leave, having been threatened his life. The Democracy of the Fourth Ward were not satisfied, and made threats that they would destroy the ballot-boxes. There were but two or three arrests made in Jersey City and Hoboken.

Boiler Explosion.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The steamer *Rumsey* exploded her boiler at the levee at St. Paul, on Friday, tearing the boat to pieces and killing seven men, mostly deck hands.

SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Nov. 4, 1864.

HOOD'S MOVEMENTS—THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE REBEL ARMY.

On Monday morning I received a private dispatch from East Tennessee, briefly announcing the brilliant victory of Gen. GILLEM over VAUGHN, the substance of which I transmitted you. A few hours afterward, from official authority, I was made the recipient of reliable information concerning HOOD's movements, and knowing that the correspondent of the Associated Press could not get possession of it, I prepared a dispatch for the TIMES, which was disapproved by Gen. WEBSTER. As I made no mention of SHERMAN's movements or intentions, I repaired to Gen. WEBSTER's headquarters to ascertain the cause of his disinclination to approve my dispatch. In the most amiable manner he informed me that my dispatch concerning the situation of HOOD's army, although in all probability, strictly correct, was based upon rumors. Disregarding it as gentlemanly and judicious not to urge the matter further, I retired. On Tuesday, Mr. CRAIG, the electric chief, transmitted a dispatch to Mr. BENT, the Associate Press correspondent of this city, saying that the manifest silence in this quarter regarding the movements of HOOD contributed to the belief that a Federal disaster had occurred, and that gold had gone up over twenty cents in New-York in consequence. Mr. BENT showed the dispatch to Gen. WEBSTER, who accompanied him to Gen. THOMAS' room. The latter remarked: "I could have given them news that would have made gold go down twenty cents, instead of up." This news will be made public in a very short time, and there will be a fall and a crash in gold that will astound Wall-street and electrify the nation. However, to disabuse the misapprehensions rife in New-York on Tuesday, Gens. THOMAS and WEBSTER prepared a dispatch for Mr. BENT, and it appeared in the newspapers on Wednesday morning—and gold fell from 245 to 219. Since then it has gone up to 232. Nothing has transpired here, however, to effect gold in the least. I will now give you another chapter regarding the movements of HOOD, commencing where I left off in my last letter.

After sending a detachment of troops to make a demonstration at Decatur, which was merely a feint movement, HOOD made a rapid march toward Florence, and crossed CHEATHAM's corps twelve miles from that place on Monday night. On Tuesday, STEPHEN D. LEE's corps crossed, leaving STEWART's corps on the other side of the river, with three-fourths of his artillery, and the greater portion of WHEELER's cavalry. This is the latest reliable news we have from HOOD, although there was a rumor in town yesterday that he had successfully crossed his entire command, while an opinion prevails this morning that he is recrossing the Tennessee. Our telegraph only runs to Decatur, and as I said above, the latest from HOOD known at headquarters is up to Wednesday morning.

Let me say to those who have entertained, or who do entertain, any fears in relation, not only to the safety of our army, but to the success of HOOD in any particular, that they may immediately turn their sorrows into joy. Everything is progressing gloriously all right. It is the express wish of our military leaders that HOOD will cross the Tennessee River. It is hoped that he will go into Western Kentucky, or any other place, so long as he don't go South.

Let the reader glance at one fact: When HOOD's whole army was at Somerville, Georgia, Gen. SHERMAN was within two miles of his rear with a body of men as numerously strong as HOOD. SCHOFIELD had twelve thousand men between Chattanooga and Bridgeport. HOOD hurried his army west, and SHERMAN—the public must "wait for something to turn up."

THE FIGHT AT DECATUR.

Gen. ROBERT GRANGER's last fight at Decatur, of which I gave you an account in my last letter, was by no means a small affair. The fighting was mostly done by Tennesseeans—white and colored. Col. THORNBERG, commanding a brigade in the fight, says that the rebel force was greatly superior to our own. The fort at Decatur at present mounts twelve guns, although there are twenty embrasures. These twelve guns played upon the enemy for two hours, as did also the guns from two tin-clads which lay in the river. My figures in regard to the loss on both sides were correct. As it is fair to give credit to whom it belongs, I will inform you, upon Col. THORNBERG's authority, that a negro company of the Fourteenth United States Colored, Col. MORGAN, took four out of the five guns which were captured, while the balance of the regiment succeeded in bringing in over a hundred prisoners.

FORREST—HIS PERFORMANCES.

FORREST, with about seven thousand men and two full batteries of artillery, is near Johnsonville, on the Tennessee River. Johnsonville is the terminus of the Northwestern Railroad, which runs from Nashville to the Tennessee River, and was named in honor of Gov. JOHNSON. It was a few miles from this new town that FORREST burned the three transports on Monday last. No gunboat was captured, but one was disabled by one of FORREST's guns, and hauled off from the scene of action. The destruction of the transports speedily followed. Johnsonville is well fortified, and if properly officered, will hold out against FORREST, should he attempt its capture. The garrison consists of two regiments of colored troops and eight guns, and has been reinforced by Captain MEIGS' Colored battery and two thousand infantry. A million dollars' worth of stores were brought from Johnsonville in two days.

THE SITUATION IN EAST TENNESSEE.

Gov. JOHNSON received a private dispatch from Gen. GILLEM this morning, in which he states that he has still advanced his forces. The rebel headquarters are at present at Greenville, at which place Gen. BRECKINRIDGE made a flying visit a few days ago. East Tennesseeans from that section inform Gen. GILLEM that the blustering Kentucky renegade harangued his troops for more than an hour, telling them that the time was not far distant when the "assassination" of MORGAN, and the whole catalogue of wrongs perpetrated by Gen. GILLEM should be avenged. He promised them that the "redemption of East Tennessee was nigh." Gen. VAUGHN is at Jonesboro suffering from his wounds. The prisoners captured by Gen. GILLEM in his last fight are en route for this city, and will arrive here to night. Great preparations are being made in East Tennessee for the election next Tuesday.

AFFAIRS AT CHATTANOOGA.

Gen. JAMES STEEDMAN is again in command at this point, and also in command of the Department of Etowa, which extends from Chattanooga to Resaca. Every prominent point at and near Chattanooga has been converted into fortifications, and at present glisten with Federal cannon and bayonets. The shovel and pick have been laid aside, as the works are now considered complete. Since the occupation of Chattanooga, little more than a year ago, over two miles of buildings have been erected, chiefly used by officers for quarters, and for Quartermaster's and Commissary stores. A magnificent structure spans the Tennessee at this point, and gunboats and transports, all of which were built at Bridgeport, pass Chattanooga almost daily, upon their way between Knoxville and Bridgeport. Besides there are over 7,000 mechanics at Chattanooga in the employ of the Government. There are three hotels in full blast, and an endless variety of eating and drinking saloons, and sutler's stores. There is a theatre, also, which does a fine business, and a new one building, the proprietor of which has donated one thousand dollars toward the erection of a monument in the cemetery. Speaking of the cemetery, work is still progressing therein. It will be next to Gettysburgh—the superbest in the country—of the kind. HOOD, the postmaster, runs a daily paper, which, though small in size, and semi-dilapidated in appearance, possesses a great deal of merit, and has done a fair share of good for the cause in East Tennessee, while it has disseminated that which has the true ring about it, the tone of which elicits the most unbounded admiration and support of the soldiers and all loyal men. HOOD himself is untiring in his devotion to the cause, and has toiled faithfully for the success of the LINCOLN and JOHNSON ticket, and for the promotion of his country's welfare.

POLITICAL.

This State will vote next Tuesday for the candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. In all probability the votes will be thrown out; but it is, nevertheless, deemed expedient to seed greeting the feeling of the people. But, there is a political point still more engrossing than this; and the loyal people, especially the East Tennesseeans, are, through their newspapers and public men, urging this thing upon Tennessee with unmistaken vehemence. As it is of great interest to this country at large, I will quote from Parson BROWNLOW's last *Whig*, an article headed "A Constitutional Convention:"

"Gov. JOHNSON, in a few days more, will be the Vice-President of the United States, *elect*, and, as a matter of course, will resign the office of Military Governor of Tennessee. Before he retires from that position, we hope he will call a constitutional convention of delegates, *to be elected by the loyal men of the State*, with a view to change the organic law of the State. It is obvious to every man who desires to see peace and order restored in Tennessee, as well as the complete restoration of the State to the Union, that action should be taken by the people in their sovereign capacity. By the Bill of Rights heretofore adopted as a part of our organic law, all power is declared to be inherent in the people, and vested in them, and as such they have the power to amend or alter the constitution, provided that such amendments shall not conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

The present condition of our State demands that some action should be taken *by the loyal citizens*, with a view to change the organic law, and to take all the steps necessary to restore the State to the Union. The slavery question must be settled, and immediate or gradual emancipation provided for. We will have no quiet in Tennessee until this slavery question is settled. The opening of the courts of the country will not meet the case. *That* would produce endless litigation, much strife between neighbors, and break up the harmony of communities.

We have a large class of men who are loyal, provided slavery is preserved; they are opposed to a convention, and to any action outside of a *Legislature*. The disloyal men of the State will all act with them, and act for *mischief*. These men have one idea, and that idea is the nigger, dread the action of a convention, knowing the State will be restored to the Union by its election, and the assemblage of its delegates.

If these *Slaveocrats* succeed, no Union man will be permitted to live in the State. It must be settled by the people, assembled in their sovereign capacity, and the sooner the better. The State will then be at peace. The convention should be chosen by *general ticket*. Let seventy-five men be selected from the counties representing the House of Representatives, just as so many members of the Legislature are chosen, and twenty-five more, representing the Senatorial Districts. Let all be loyal men, and let none others be put upon the general ticket, and the loyal voters will elect the entire ticket. The ticket thus chosen could be submitted to the people, if deemed advisable, at such time as the Governor might appoint.

If deemed advisable, this convention could elect a Governor, and at once proceed to fill every office vacant in the State, or give the power to the judges, justices, and even constables, if desired. These are simply our views and suggestions. What we have to say is, that the time for action has come, if the loyal men of Tennessee intend to hold and control the State.

If the loyal men have to surrender to the pretended Union men and rebels, acting in concert, we desire to emigrate to some other State, and shall most certainly do so. Let, then, the Governor call a convention as soon as the Presidential election is over.

The editor of the Chattanooga *Gazette*, in a paragraph headed "A Constitutional Convention," indorses the above in the following language:

"Parson BROWNLOW sounds the key-note in an article on this subject, which we transfer to our columns from the Nashville *Whig* this morning. This State must and will be reorganized by the 4th of March next. We must have our representatives in Congress by that time. *Tennessee will be as free as Maryland on the fourth of next March.* Our Bill of Rights sets forth that all power is inherent in the people, and the loyal people are the only people who have any political rights that the nation is bound to respect. As soon as the Presidential election is over, we shall endeavor to point out the way to reorganize on a basis of real liberty."

It must be remembered that these two editors are Tennesseeans, and owned and edited papers in Knoxville and Chattanooga before the war. It is fair to presume that they give light to the feeling of the loyal masses of the State of Tennessee. I will add that Gov. JOHNSON is heartily in favor of calling for a convention.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

Telegraphs in War—By Land and by Sea.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The telegraph system now in common use for civil purposes seems admirably adapted to war purposes, whether on land or at sea, with such modifications as may be necessary to suit the exigencies of the different kinds of service. A field telegraph train, with a regular corps, is now a part of every army. It was first used under the fire of the enemy's batteries at the battle of Fredericksburgh, and is said to have contributed greatly to the success of the perilous retreat from that field. There are thirty-five trains in the service of the corps, distributed among the armies in various parts of the country. Of these trains, some have been equipped with five and others with ten miles of insulated wire. There are carried in the train lances for setting up the wire, when that is necessary; reels, portable by hand, carry wire made purposely flexible for this particular use, and various minor appliances which experience has proven useful. A military organization is directed for each train. In duty of this kind, the style of construction of the trains, the equipment they are to carry, and the military organization to be provided for their use, to enable them to be most rapidly and anywhere brought into action, are the subjects for study. The particular instrument to be equipped is of secondary consideration. The soldiers drilled to the duty of construction acquire in a short time a remarkable skill in the rapid extension of these lines.

The ease with which telegraphic communication may be made, and with portable instruments worked, in almost any field, suggests its use in a variety of ways which we are not aware have as yet been tried. In such a raid as was lately attempted in Maryland, the difficulty of getting any reliable information, most of the usual telegraph wires having been cut by the rebels, paralyzed efficient effort either to meet or pursue them, and hence the facility with which they traveled over nearly the whole State unimpeded, when there was force enough scattered round to destroy them if their movements could have been accurately known, and [illegible] in their [illegible] raids, [illegible] cut off, [illegible] readily [illegible] parties [illegible] reel of wire [illegible] such as [illegible] upon the [illegible] raiders [illegible] be immediately [illegible] ters, and [illegible] liest disposition [illegible] One-half [illegible] riding for[illegible] time is ev[illegible] movements [illegible]

The usefulness [illegible] movements [illegible] the same [illegible] telegraph [illegible] ner that [illegible] along our [illegible] graph lines [illegible] with every [illegible] Every ship [illegible] properly [illegible] directly, [illegible] by telegraph [illegible] very little [illegible] chanical [illegible] nection w[illegible] riding upon [illegible] The connection [illegible] ship was [illegible] by transfer[illegible] as soon as [illegible] navy of ha[illegible] one end of [illegible] the other [illegible] in Texas, [illegible] Washington [illegible] only give [illegible] but it would [illegible] the operat[illegible] upon their [illegible] success wi[illegible] depend up[illegible] pursuit to [illegible] communic[illegible] of overhau[illegible]

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital Stock	$[illegible]
Loans and Discounts	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Due from other Banks	[illegible]
Due to other Banks	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]

THE PIRATE FLORIDA.

PARTICULARS OF HER CAPTURE.

She is Seized by the Wachusett in Bahia Bay, San Salvador.

Captain Collins Takes the Responsibility.

Complete Surprise of the Rebel Officers and Crew.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The *Kearsarge*, which arrived late last night, has, as passengers, W. W. WILLIAMS, Assistant-Paymaster of the *Wachusett*, bearer of dispatches of the circumstances attending the capture of the *Florida* in the port of Bahia. She also brings as prisoners of war the Chief Engineer and Boatswain of the *Alabama*, and Surgeon and sixteen of the men of the *Florida*.

The *Kearsarge* left St. Thomas on the evening of the 31st ult. The *Wachusett* was in port waiting for coals. The *Florida* was outside. She also left there the ship *James Cheston* and the bark *Adeline C. Adams*. The *Cheston*, one hundred and thirty-three days from Rangoon, put into port in distress, with her crew down with the scurvy. She was supplied with nineteen men from the *Kearsarge*, and would sail in a day or two for New-York.

The bark *Mondamon*, from Rio, was captured by the *Florida* off Pernambuco, about September 28, and burned. This was the only American vessel captured by the *Florida* since her departure from Teneriffe.

The following is a brief account of the circumstances of the capture of the pirate:

The *Florida* arrived at Bahia Bay, off San Salvador, on the night of the 7th ult. Capt. COLLINS having held a consultation with his officers, determined to sink the *Florida* in port. Accordingly at about 3 o'clock the cables were slipped, and the *Wachusett* steered for the *Florida*, hitting her on the quarter without going great injury. Capt. COLLINS now called out to those on board the pirate to surrender or he would sink her. This demand was replied to by the First Lieutenant that "under the circumstances he surrendered."

A hawser was now made fast, the chain slipped, and the *Florida* towed to sea. In the melée several pistol shots were fired, and accidentally two guns from the *Wachusett*. Capt. MORRIS and half the *Florida's* crew were ashore on liberty. No lives were lost. The *Florida* was taken completely by surprise; seventy of her men it was known being on shore, and the others, just returned from liberty, were asleep and half intoxicated. The blow given the *Florida* by the *Wachusett* carried away the mizzen-mast and main yard, which fell on the awning, preventing anyone from getting up from below. So unconscious was the officer of the deck of the intention of the *Wachusett's* Captain, that he sang out, "You will run into us if you don't take care," at the same time calling for a light.

Twelve officers and fifty-eight of the crew of the *Florida* were captured. The *Wachusett* and *Florida* were to leave St. Thomas on the 2d inst. for New-York.

The following is a list of the names of the officers of the United States steamer *Kearsarge*:

Captain, JOHN A. WINSLOW; Lieutenant-Commander, James S. Thornton; Surgeon, John M. Brown; Paymaster, J. A. Smith; Chief-Engineer, Wm. H. Cushman; Acting Masters, James R. Wheeler, E. M. Stoddard, D. H. Sumner, W. H. Badlam; Captain's Clerk, S. E. Hartwell; Paymaster's Clerk, D. B. Sargent; Gunner, F. A. Graham; Boatswain, J. C. Walton; Third Assistant Engineers, S. L. Smith, T. L. Miller, Henry McConnell; Acting Master's Mates, Charles H. Danforth, E. Bartlett, Wm. Smith, J. F. Bickford.

Official Account of the Capture.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The following dispatches were this morning received by the Navy Department announcing the capture of the *Florida*:

BOSTON, Nov. 7, 1864.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of the *Kearsarge* off Scituate from the Rocas. Left the *Wachusett* and *Florida* at St. Thomas. The *Florida* was captured at the harbor of Bahia by the *Wachusett* Oct. 7. We bring sixteen prisoners and the officers from the *Florida*.

(Signed,) JNO. A. WINSLOW, Commander.

ST. THOMAS, WEST INDIA ISLANDS,
Monday, Oct. 31, 1864, via Boston, Nov. 7.

Hon. Gideon Welles:

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival here of this ship, with the rebel steamer *Florida* in company. The *Florida*, with fifty-eight men and twelve officers, was captured about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 7th of October, in the Bay of San Salvador, Brazil, by the officers and crew of this vessel, without loss of life.

Five of the officers, including her commander, were captured. The remainder of her crew were on shore.

The *Florida* had her mizzen-mast and main-yard carried away and her bulwarks cut down. This vessel sustained no injury.

A detailed report will be handed to you by paymaster W. W. WILLIAMS. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. COLLINS,
Commander U. S. steam sloop *Wachusett*.

Bonds and Chronometers Recaptured.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

By the capture of the *Florida*, the bonds of the ship *Southern Rights*, and other vessels overhauled by the pirate, with several chronometers, money and important papers and correspondence, were seized.

Description of the Two Vessels.

THE WACHUSETT.

The gunboat *Wachusett*, which has performed the signal service of capturing the privateer *Florida*, was built at the Boston Navy-yard in 1861-2. Her engines were built by GEORGE QUINTARD, Esq., at the Morgan Iron Works, in this city. The *Wachusett* is a screw sloop-of-war, of the second class, of 1,032 tons register, and carries a battery of ten guns. She was launched on the 10th of October, 1861. She was one of the flotilla which aided the army in its operations against Yorktown, Va., in May, 1862, this being her first service. On the 15th of May, 1862, she was present and participated in the attack upon the battery at Drury's Bluff, known as Fort Darling. In 1863 she was the flagship of Admiral CHARLES WILKES, in the West Indies, and on the 25th of March of that year she captured the *Dolphin*, a blockade-runner. She also captured the blockade-runner *Virginia*, both vessels netting over $60,000. During the present year she has been employed on special duty on the coast of Brazil. Her capture of the *Florida* will place her name permanently on the page of our eventful history. The following is a list of her officers from the *Navy Register*: Commander, Napoleon Collins; Lieut.-Commander, L. A. Beardslee; Surgeon, W. M. King; Assistant-Paymaster, W. W. Williams; Acting-Master, J. H. Stimpson; Ensign, E. M. Sheppard; Acting-Ensigns, N. Ludlow, C. J. Barclay; Acting-Masters' Mates, C. R. Haskins, R. Rich, J. Hetherington; Engineers—Chief, W. H. Rutherford; Second Assistants, G. M. Mellville, M. Knapp, E. Lincoln; Third Assistants, L. D. McEwen, R. S. Steoman, J. A. Barton; Boatswain, John Burrows; Acting Gunner, John Russell.

THE FLORIDA.

The *Florida* sailed from Liverpool, England, on the 22d of March, 1862, under the name of the *Oreto*. She arrived at Nassau, N. P., in April, where she received her armament, &c. On the 14th of June, 1862, she was taken possession of by Her British Majesty's steamer *Greyhound*, but was soon released. On the 9th of August, 1862, she left Nassau and proceeded to Green Bay, where she was fitted out for a cruiser, her stores, &c., being brought to her by the English schooner *Prince Alfred*. She ran into Mobile on the 4th of September, 1862, and was struck by shot several times from the guns of the *Winona* and *Oneida*. She ran out on the 17th of January, 1863. After doing much damage to American shipping went into St. George's Channel in August, 1863. In September she entered Brest, France, and on the 11th of that month was detained by the French Government; soon afterward she ran out. On the 10th of July, 1864, she captured the steamer *Electric Spark* from New-York to New-Orleans. For a long time she was a consort of the *Alabama*, and acted in conjunction with her in cruising. She was commanded for a long time by Lieut. J. N. MAFFIT, but for the past year or more she has been commanded by C. MANIGAULT MORRIS formerly of the United State Navy. Owing to the many changes in the list of officers of the *Florida* we will not give the one we have, as we shall have a full and accurate list upon the arrival of the *Wachusett* sand her prize the *Florida*.

Capt. Winslow, of the Kearsarge.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Capt. WINSLOW and crew, of the *Kearsarge*, will have a public reception, in Faneuil Hall, at noou on Thursday. On landing this morning, Capt. WINSLOW proceeded to his home in Roxbury.

FROM SHERIDANS DEPARTMENT.

A Mysterious Affair—Supposed Poisoning of Maj.-Gen. Sheridan and Several Officers of his Command.

WINCHESTER, Sunday, Nov. 6, 1864.

As the critical period has passed by there can now be no harm in stating the particulars of what at one time was quite an alarming affair. The day before yesterday (4th inst.,) Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN, who has been temporarily stopping with Col. EDWARDS, Commandant of this Post, proceeded to the Opequan Railroad crossing, accompanied by several members of his staff, Col. EDWARDS, Lieut.-Col. J. Q. ANDERSON, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and several other officers belonging to this department, and a proper escort, on a tour of inspection. On the way out Capt. MOORE, of the Commanding Generals Staff, was suddenly seized with violent vomiting and purging, and was so ill that Col. ANDERSON procured a farmer's wagon and sent him back to his quarters in this city. At a little later hour, Gen. SHERIDAN was seized in the same manner, but he managed to keep his horse until within two miles of Winchester, when he was in such a condition as to be unable to ride further. An ambulance having been sent for, he was removed to Col. EDWARDS' headquarters as speedily as possible, where the General soon recovered, and rested well during the night. Up to this time the patients had been attended by the Assistant Surgeon of the Twenty-second New-York Cavalry. All that night Capt. MOORE continued to vomit and purge, and at one time there were grave doubts as to his final recovery. Yesterday, however, there was a marked improvement, and last night he was considered out of danger. Lieut.-Col. COMSTOCK, of Gen'l GRANT'S staff, Col. EDWARDS, and one or two other officers present, felt unwell, but I believe neither of them vomited.

These cases were all similar in manifestations, and there can be but little doubt that, in some way or other, the parties had been poisoned—how or in what way has not as yet been ascertained, but the whole matter will undergo a rigid investigation.

The rumor that Gen. SHERIDAN had been poisoned spread rapidly throughout the department, and, as well may be supposed, created intense excitement.

Up to the present time, there is no explanation of the matter, but it is supposed the poison was in some cheese, of which all of the parties affected partook at Col. EDWARD'S headquarters just before starting out on the expedition. It is not supposed that the poisoning was the result of design, but accidental.

A very large train passed over the road from Martinsburgh to Winchester to-day, without interruption. MOSBY is reported just ahead—of course.

E. A. PAUL.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Intelligence from Texas—Our Forces Fortifying Santiago Brazos—News from Matamoras.

CAIRO, Monday, Nov. 7.

The steamer *Magenta*, from New-Orleans Nov. 1, has arrived.

The New-Orleans cotton market was at a dead stand. A few bales of middling sold, by auction, at $1 13.

A steamer had just arrived there with 2,000 barrels of flour and other produce. Several more cargoes were to arrive. The flour market was overstocked and greatly depressed. Quotations ranged at $11 15 @$13. The steamship *Asboth*, for New-York, was taking cotton on freight at ¾c. ℔.

All was quiet in New-Orleans on the 31st ult.

The latest intelligence from Texas reports that our troops were fortifying Santiago Brazos. The rebel Gen. SLAUGHTER had succeeded Gen. DRAYTON in the command of that section. Only 800 rebels were there.

CORTINAS did not accept a General's commission in the service of MAXIMILIAN. He surrendered on the condition that the French would not seize his treasure, and is now a wealthy private citizen of Matamoras.

The French have paid the greatest attention to the Union officers who have visited Matamoras. The United States Consul has a French guard to protect him wherever he goes.

There was a large fleet of merchantmen off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and a large trade had been opened with New-York. Trade between New-Orleans and Matamoras is contraband. There were 1,500 bales of cotton at Brownsville, waiting for shipment to some place where goods on rebel Government account can be obtained for it.

Our troops were in good health.

A party of guerrillas made a raid on the plantation of Mr. JENNINGS, on Grand Gulf, and burned 37 bales of cotton.

LATER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Accounts from Texas and Mexico conflict with those received yesterday, which were up to the 25th of October. CORTINAS, it is now asserted, had been sent on an expedition to Camargo. MEJIA was in supreme command of Matamoras. A three days, fandango had taken place in honor of MAXIMILIAN. No Mexican, except the officers of MEJIA's command, participated in the festivities.

Important movements against the rebels are expected to take place shortly.

The *Era's* correspondence from Mobile says all is quiet there. Our dispatch boats are so near the city that the color of the ladies' dresses in the streets can be distinguished with a glass. Our boats never molested the steamship *Sierra Nevada*.

The steamship *Guiding Star* arrived at New-Orleans on the 30th ult. from New-York.

Rebel troops are deserting.

The militia are enrolling rapidly.

The merchants in Vicksburgh have contributed $4,000 to the Illinois Sanitary Fair.

The wives of Gens. CANBY, HURLBUT, DANA and JEFF. THOMPSON are coming down the river.

Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

A serious accident occured on the Philadelphia Railroad last night. The 10:30 train from Baltimore ran off the track near Perrymansville, occasioned, it is said, by the breaking of a rail. The cars were greatly shattered. Our informant says he saw two or three either dead or dying, and some fifteen wounded. No other particulars received.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The *Bulletin* has received the particulars of the accident last night on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, from one of its special correspondents, who was on board the train:

ALBERT L. SMITH, aged eighteen, of Washington, instantly killed.

Lieut. CHARLES E. CARROLL of the Veteran Corps, had both thighs broken, and was injured about the head. He died in an hour afterward.

VALENTINE STERN was wounded about the head.

Among the wounded are Jeremiah Buckley, Chas. Alexander, of Wilmington, Del.; Michael Brethe, of Philadelphia; Lieut. A. M. Copeland, of the Eighty-first New-York Volunteers; Jos. Bennard, of Maine, slightly wounded; Prof. Saunders, of Philadelphia, reported wounded about the head; Mrs. S. Mally, of Philadelphia, bruised; Kate Thompson, of Georgetown, D. C., bruised; Mrs. Frances Washington, bruised; Susanna Elliott and child, slightly injured.

THE PLOT IN CANADA.

The Rebel Plan to Sink the Steamer Michigan and Release the Johnson's Island Prisoners.

The Buffalo *Express* of Monday says:

"On Saturday afternoon Mayor FARGO received information from a private source, which he considers wholly trustworthy, that a plot had been concocted by the traitorous refugees in Canada to sink the revenue cutter *Michigan*, now stationed at Sandusky, and release the prisoners confined on Johnson's Island. The exact source of this important disclosure we do not feel at liberty to name, but the facts are substantially as follows:

JAMES BATES, a Southern refugee, purchased of the firm of A. M. SMITH & Co., of Toronto, the propeller *Georgian*, representing that she was to be employed in the Saginaw lumber trade. It is proper to state that SMITH & Co. are gentlemen of high standing as business men, friendly toward us, and were entirely ignorant of the use to which she was to be put. The *Georgian* was delivered to BATES, at Port Colborne, on the 1st instant, and the purchase money, $16,000 in Canada funds, paid. Mayor FARGO was informed that her engineer told BATES that the wheel was out of order, and it would be necessary either to go to Toronto or this port for repairs. It was not stated that she did come here, but an inspection of the books at the Collector's office, showed that she reported here on the 3d, without cargo, and cleared the same day for Port Colborne. It was also ascertained that the wheel was repaired by F. N. JONES.

A dispatch from this city to a hotel-keeper at Port Colborne, dated the 2d, and signed by BATES, requesting that, if there were any passengers at his house for the propeller *Georgian* to have them wait, was handed to the Mayor by the operator who sent it.

BATES said that he proposed to strengthen the bows of the propeller so that she could be used as a ram against the *Michigan*; declared he had sufficient men for the purpose, and also intimated that he was supplied with arms and ammunition. He had in his possession a very large and accurate map of the harbor of Sandusky, on which was marked the location of the *Michigan* and the batteries. He was particularly anxious to ascertain whether he would be compelled to open the hatches of his vessel in passing through the Welland Canal, if a demand was made upon him to do so.

Mayor FARGO at once telegraphed the startling information he had received to Capt. CARTER, of the *Michigan*, and to the lake ports as far West as Detroit. He also consulted with a number of our dock merchants. Capt. DOBBINS telegraphed to his agent at Port Colborne, asking whether the *Georgian* was there, and if not, at what time she left, and for what place, but he did not give an intimation as to the object of the telegram. The reply was that the *Georgian* left for Sarnia at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, after taking on board thirty cords of wood. The agent also added "there was nothing particularly suspicious about her," but that the *Pacific* was to leave the next morning, and would inquire about her as she passed up. This proves conclusively that doubts as to her mission were entertained by citizens of Port Colborne.

Any attempt to ship at any one port a sufficient number of men and the munitions necessary for the accomplishment of the piratical raid, would undoubtedly have attracted the attention of the Canadian authorities, and resulted in the seizure of the boat. It is probable, therefore, that BATES stopped at out-of-the-way places on his way up, and picked up his fellow cut-threats in small squads, after which she took on wood enough to last for quite a cruise.

His scheme, although a desperate one, might have succeeded, and it is to be hoped that he did not receive information of its discovery before attempting its completion. The *Michigan* is now ready to make lumber of his vessel, to be used as coffins for himself and crew, in case they do not disappoint the hangman by being either shot or drowned.

JOHN ALLEN, Capt. DOBBINS and others sent out a tug Saturday night to patrol the bay, and give warning by rocket signals of the approach of any suspicious craft. Proper precautions will be continued.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Late Battles With Price—Arrival of Marmaduke, Cabell, and Several Colonels at St. Louis—Their Departure for Johnson's Island.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 4.

Tangible evidences were yesterday to be seen in this city, of the important victories recently gained over PRICE's invading forces, some particulars of which have been given from day to day, during a week past, in the columns of the *Republican*. These evidences were the presence of several rebel officers of high rank, consisting of Maj.-Gen. J. V. MARMADUKE, of Missouri; Brig.-Gen. WM. L. CABELL, of Virginia; Col. LEE CRANDALL, of the Forty-seventh Arkansas Infantry; Col. W. F. SLEMMONS, of Arkansas; and WM. L. JEFFREYS, of Missouri. JOHN WADDELL, a nephew of Gen. D. M. FROST, formerly of St. Louis, and Surgeon C. H. SMITH, are also of the party. The rank of the former we have not learned, and the latter, we understand, is not to be held as a prisoner, but is to be exchanged, or permitted to return South soon from this city.

The prisoners came down the Missouri River on the steamer *Cora* as far as Hermann, whence they were transferred to the Pacific Railroad, and reached Barnum's Hotel on Wednesday night. They were in charge of the gallant Col. V. COLE, Second Missouri Light Artillery, who dispensed with the services of a guard, as the prisoners were on parole not to attempt to escape from his custody. His orders were to permit no one to converse with them, and the orders were carried out with all due particularity. The prisoners, however, were under no oppressive restraint, and some allowed to go at will about the hotel and the streets in the vicinity. They observed the spirit of their parole rigidly by avoiding callers and questioners, and keeping, most of the time, within a room in the upper story, which had been assigned for their accommodation, and where Col. COLE kept his station.

Among those who called during the forenoon were relatives of Gen. MARMADUKE and of Mr. WADDELL, and one or two dozen others who desired to make inquiries of friends and relatives who are serving in PRICE's army. At 3½ o'clock the party, accompanied by Col. COLE, took the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad for Johnson's Island, which has been designated as their place of imprisonment.

BATTLE OF THE OSAGE.

In this, as in the actions at Little Blue and Independence, we are informed that undue prominence has been given to the Army of Kansas. Gens. CURTIS and BLUNT were making, at the last named places, but indifferent headway against the rebels, and were relieved in good season by Gen. PLEASONTON, with his portion of the forces sent by Gen. ROSECRANS from St. Louis and other points in Missouri. PLEASONTON was met soon after his arrival on the Western border by LANE, CARNEY and other Kansas dignitaries, who acknowledged gratefully that he had saved their State from invasion by his timely arrival, and by his turning PRICE so opportunely to the southward.

Gen. PLEASONTON's division, the one with which he overtook and fought the enemy at the Osage, consisted entirely of cavalry, as follows:

First Brigade, Col. PHILIPS; Second Brigade, Gen. MCNEIL; Third Brigade, Gen. SANBORN, and Fourth Brigade, Col. WINSLOW. Each brigade had a section of the Second Missouri Artillery, drawn from the batteries of Capt. THURBER and Capt. MONTGOMERY, both of whom were present and participated in the battle. Gen. CURTIS and his forces were in the rear, and the conflict was fought to a triumphant end, almost entirely by the cavalry division, being contested with such vigor and ardor that both men and horses had expended their utmost strength at the close. Our informant says that he saw about two hundred horses fall down from exhaustion.

TROPHIES OF THE VICTORY.

The paper quoted from asserts that ten pieces of artillery and about a thousand prisoners, after the battle, were conducted to Fort Scott. Seven hundred of the prisoners have since reached Warrensburgh, our informant says, and will begin to arrive in St. Louis to-day or to-morrow. The cannon may likewise reach this city—nine pieces—the remaining pieces being in the possession of the Second Arkansas (Union) Cavalry, Col. JOHN E. PHELPS, whose permanent station is at Springfield. He thinks as many as two thousand prisoners and deserters were taken at Independence, Little Blue and the Osage, the greater part at the Osage. PRICE destroyed his main train of two hundred wagons at the latter place, and when pursued and struck by SANBORN's brigade, in Jasper County, a day or two afterward, he destroyed fifty more.

The rebel force amounted to 15,000 or 18,000 men at the Osage, a portion of whom were not armed. They left "Old Pap" by hundreds, came into the Federal lines, and declared that they had been conscripted into the rebel ranks. Three to five hundred stands of small arms, lost or thrown away by the retreating foe, were seen scattered over the country by the pursuing Union army.

The cavalry division which so bravely won the action, had not more than five thousand men engaged. The men were so intent upon pursuit and victory that they had no rations for a period of forty-eight hours. The Union loss was three hundred and fifty to four hundred killed—the rebel loss supposed to be still greater, but not accurately ascertained. PRICE passed within five miles of Fort Scott, but had neither leisure nor inclination to make a raid upon that place.

Among our captures were about three hundred and fifty head of sheep and cattle, that the rebels were driving off South, and a considerable number of horses.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY.

One of the most prominent of the prisoners alleged that PRICE's whole force, at the time he advanced into Missouri from Arkansas, numbered 10,000 men, and by the time he took up his retreat southward, he had received in recruits 10,000 more. He denied the statements that have been published to the effect that the rebels used their prisoners with inhumanity, and says they were regularly treated as well as the circumstances of their capture would allow. Generally they were allowed to go free, as soon as taken, on an ordinary parole, which bound them not to take up arms against the rebel Government during the war, unless exchanged; and where they were held any time, they received the same rations that were given out to their own men.

WHAT THEY SAY OF THEIR DEFEAT.

MARMADUKE is described as having opposed the movement into Missouri, on the ground that nothing could be accomplished that would effect the final result of the war. On the march down toward Arkansas, he and CABELL were assigned to the duty of protecting the rear, consisting of a heavy wagon train, which retarded their movements, and which should have been destroyed before they left the Missouri River. There were other *impediments* in the form of droves of cattle, horses and sheep, that proved to be serious obstacles to their march. When the attack commenced, his division was spread over a line of fifteen miles in length, with PRICE and the rest of the army a considerable distance in advance; so far that they rendered him no aid whatever to repel the Federal attack. His division, therefore, was flanked by the Union cavalry and cut off. He fought for forty-eight hours, but while directing a counter-charge he was captured, together with Gen. CABELL, and their men put to rout. He thinks that three or four hundred of them fell into Federal hands. Another cause of confusion was so many of his men being dressed in captured Federal uniforms, which prevented him and his officers, at critical periods, from distinguishing the Union troops from his own. He rode on one occasion within fifty yards of a body of the former, ordered them to cease firing, and did not discover that they were not his own men until he found himself a prisoner in their hands.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Gen. PLEASONTON was taken ill in Fort Scott, and, on the 27th ult., was confined at the Wilder House, but was expected to recover in a short time.

His Acting Adjutant, Lieut. THOMPSON, is a printer, and helped to set in type the General Order which is published above.

Col. WINSLOW, commanding brigade, was wounded at the Big Blue, and Lieut. CHRISTIAN, a Union officer, was killed at the same place.

Gen. Pleasonton's Congratulatory Orders to His Command.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, FORT SCOTT,
KANSAS, Oct. 26, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 6.—The Major-General Commanding this Provincial Division, composed of troops from the Department of the Missouri, and WINSLOW's brigade of cavalry, from Maj.-Gen. A. J. SMITH's command, congratulates the officers and men upon the brilliant success which has crowned their untiring efforts in this decisive campaign.

The battles of Independence, of Big Blue and of the Osage River, has resulted in the capture of Major-Gen. MARMADUKE, of Brig.-Gen. CABELL, of four Colonels and nearly one thousand prisoners, including a large number of field officers, ten pieces of artillery, several thousand of stands of arms, the destruction of a large portion of the enemy's train and the routing of their army. The gallant action of PHILIPS' Brigade of Missouri Cavalry and WINSLOW's Brigade, commanded by Lieut.-Col. BENTEEN, in capturing eight of the enemy's guns on the Osage, was so distinguished as to draw praise and commendation from the enemy. The charge of CATHERWOOD's Thirteenth Missouri Veteran Cavalry, near Independence, was well timed and was bravely executed.

The night fighting of Col. WINSLOW, on the Big Blue, and the gallantry and vigor with which SANBORN's brigade have constantly fought, deserve the highest commendation.

Upon the receipt of the reports of subordinate commanders, full justice will be done to all who are entitled to it.

1. The regiments of the First Brigade are authorized to place upon their colors, "Big Blue" and "Osage." The regiments of the Second Brigade are authorized to place upon their colors, "Independence" and "Osage."

The regiments of the Third Brigade are authorized to place upon their colors "Independence," "Big Blue" and "Osage."

The regiments of the Fourth Brigade are authorized to place upon their colors "Big Blue" and "Osage."

The Batteries L and H, Second Missouri Light Artillery, are authorized to place upon their colors "Independence," "Big Blue" and "Osage."

By command of Maj.-Gen. PLEASONTON.
CLIFFORD THOMSON,
First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.
Official: GEORGE W. VALES, Captain and A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
FORT SCOTT, KANSAS. Oct. 27, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.—I.—The following dispatch received from Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, commanding the Department of the Missouri, is published to this command, and it gives the Major-General Commanding the greatest pleasure to be the medium of this generous appreciation and acknowledgment of the noble conduct of the gallant officers and men of this division:

BY TELEGRAPH FROM WARRENSBURGH.

WARRENSBURGH, Oct. 27.

To Maj.-Gen. Pleasonton:

Your dispatch of this evening, announcing your victory, is received. I congratulate you and the officers and men of your command, for your persevering pursuit, and brilliant advance and decisive victory, after a march of ninety miles in two days.

You attacked three times your numbers, and routed them, capturing ten pieces of artillery, compelled the enemy to destroy over two hundred wagons, and killing, wounding and taking many prisoners. The pursuit of over three hundred miles accomplished in so short a time, contending a considerable portion of the way, and victory so decisive over such odds, will rank among the brilliant achievements of any war, and cover with honor all who have been engaged in it.

Publish this to your command with the expression of my heartfelt thanks to all for their magnificent behavior.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Maj.-General.
By command of A. PLEASONTON,
Maj.-Gen. Commanding.
C. THOMSON, First Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

THE "DICTATOR"—A NOTE FROM CAPT. ERICSSON.—Reports have been published within the past few days to the effect that the *Dictator*, now preparing for sea at New-York, had caused great anxiety to the Government, on account of her great draft of water, and that, with her coal and ordnance stores on board, her decks would be even with the surface of the water. The idea involved in these statements was that the vessel had turned out a failure. Capt. ERICSSON, however, in the following telegraphic communication, corrects this false assumption:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

In reply to inquiries made by citizens of Boston, I beg to state that the *Dictator* is *thirty-one inches* out of water at the stern, and *forty-three* inches out of water at the bow this morning. *She must be brought eight inches deeper in order to be in proper fighting trim.*

There are six hundred tons of coal on board, also two-thirds of the stores, and nearly half the vessel's complement of shot. The capacity of her bunkers is eight hundred tons, as intended, and her draft is half an inch less than the estimate.

The engines make fifty-nine turns with the throttle one quarter open.

Nothing has occurred to indicate that the *Dictator* will disappoint the expectation of the Navy Department.

J. ERICSSON.

The Prize Steamer Annie.

The prize steamship *Annie*, in charge of Acting Master H. S. BORDEN, from New Inlet, N. C., arrived yesterday morning. She was captured by the gunboats *Wilderness* and *Niphon*, after a chase of twenty minutes. The *Annie* started under convoy of the United States steamship *Susquehanna*, but soon parted company from her. She is of 263 tons burden, built of iron, a double screw, and built in London. Her original Captain, mate and two engineers, are on board. She is at present at anchor off the Battery.

Perry's
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty of either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by DR. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

Economical Housekeepers Use

PYLE'S SALERATUS. | PYLE'S O.K. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR. | PYLE'S BLUEING POWDER.
PYLE'S BAKING SODA. | PYLE'S STOVE POLISH.

Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of

JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, New-York.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.

An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures wind-colic.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite recipe of an illustrious Physician and Chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice.

He had long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the honey of the plant Horehound, in union with the CLEANSING and HEALING properties of tar extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of common tar removed, and the price of the compound be within the means of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that by adding to these *five* other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired results, but greatly increased the curative power of the compound. This having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible remedy.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,
No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn that the officers of this company have been chosen from our first-class merchants, and are gentlemen of high standing in the community, and in the list of subscribers we find names of several bank presidents and many prominent merchants, which gives a guarantee that the business of the company and the interests of the subscribers will be well attended to. This company promises to become one of the best paying now forming. The subscription lists are fast filling up, and we advise those of our readers who are intent on making investments in this kind of stock to call upon the Subscription Agents, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., who are reliable and obliging gentlemen, where they can obtain full particulars, books, maps and prospectus of the company. See advertisement in our columns.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia,

in consequence of his usual day of visiting New-York being election day, will be at his office, No. 32 Bond-st., the day following, Wednesday, Nov. 9, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Supply of his medicines can always be obtained at No. 32 Bond-st.

The Only Known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.

A Sure Preventive of Baldness.
"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."
"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing."
1.—It will restore gray hair to its original color.
2.—It will make it grow on bald heads.
3.—It will restore the natural secretions.
4.—It will remove all dandruff and itchings.
5.—It will make the hair soft, glossy and flexible.
6.—It will preserve the original color to old age.
7.—It will prevent the hair from falling off.
8.—It will cure all diseases of the scalp.

It is not a dye, and can be applied with the hand, as it does not stain the skin or soil the finest linen. The hair is strengthened, and natural color restored, without the deleterious application of mineral substances.

Dr. Isaac H. Miller, West Brecknock, Pa., writes: "As a restorer of gray hair and preventive of baldness, it is the best remedy I have ever sold, and gives entire satisfaction to all."

Price 75 cts. per bottle, or six bottles for $4. Sold by Dr. SWAYNE & SON. No. 330 North Sixth-street, Philada., and at HELMBOLD'S Drug Store, No. 594 Broadway.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Soldiers, Attention!—Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet, will be unavoidable, but armed with HOLLOWAY'S PURIFYING AND STRENGTHENING PILLS, you can endure all these and still retain good health. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila., 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 180 Centre-st.

The New Ten Dollar Sewing Machine, No. 497 Broadway, New-York.
J. P. RITCHER, General Agent, New-York.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver-plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Billiard Balls.—Welling's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Billiard Balls, Checks, &c., No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near 4th-street; wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

RIDGWAY—HENDRICKSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 8, at Bay Ridge, L. I., by Rev. Dr. Manning, JOSEPH RIDGWAY, of South Amboy, N. J., and PHEBE G., eldest daughter of Garett H. Hendrickson, Esq.

DIED.

ANDRUS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 1, at Pawlet, Vt., after a long illness, EZRA ANDRUS, Esq., aged 65 years.

ALBURTUS.—On Monday, Nov. 7, ELIZA, wife of the late Samuel Alburtus, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 21 Flushing-av., Brooklyn.

BARKER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 8, HARVEY, son of Daniel and Harriette Barker, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, No. 67 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

BLEECKER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 8, at the residence of his father, Anthony J. Bleecker, JOHN V. B. BLEECKER, Paymaster U. S. Navy, in the 40th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 6, THOMAS CLARK, of the New-York Post-office.

His relatives and friends, also members of Holland Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., and companions of Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, R. A. M., and the fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 9 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 10th inst., from the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner of 10th-st.

CRAM.—At Southeast, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 7, ORRIN B. CRAM, in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Central Church on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

DE GIORGI.—On Tuesday, Nov. 8, at the Clarendon Hotel, of albuminuria, NICHOLAS, Count DE GIORGI, in the 55th year of his age, Minister Resident of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Chamberlain of His Majesty, and Knight Commander of various distinguished orders. Born in Ragusa Dalmatia, Austria.

His funeral obsequies will take place in St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., on Friday, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HOLLEBY.—On Monday, the 7th inst., BRIDGET SHERIDAN, the beloved wife of Wm. P. Holleby, aged 34 years, 5 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 267 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Sheffield, Eng., papers please copy.

HOWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Nov. 7, LANCELOT HOWARD, formerly of Albany, N. Y.

The funeral will take place this morning, at 11 o'clock, from No. 16 Clinton-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

IRVING.—On Monday, Nov. 7, ABBY S., widow of the late John T. Irving, and daughter of the late Gabriel Furman, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's Church, on Thursday, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

MOTT.—On Monday, Nov. 7, LOUISA B. MOTT, only daughter of the late Wm. H. Mott, of Newark, N. J., aged 30 years, 2 months and 7 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to meet at the residence of her brother, Wm. B. Mott, No. 140 South Broad-st., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, N. J.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 6, GEORGE DICKINSON, son of Edward A. and Catharine Y. Nichols aged 7 years.

Their friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 106 Hicks-st., corner of Clark.

OLMSTEAD.—At Clinton, Oneida County, on Monday, the 7th inst., ABBY P. OLMSTEAD, daughter of Asa and Mary P. Olmstead, aged 33 years and 7 months.

PIRNIE.—On Saturday, Nov. 5, suddenly, MARGARET W. PIRNIE, aged 65 years and 8 months, widow of John Pirnie, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, (Albemarle Hotel, Broadway and 24th-st.,) on Thursday morning, the 10th inst., at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to White Plains for interment. A special car will be in readiness.

PATTERSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 8, ANNIE S., daughter of T. H. and Sophie D. Patterson, aged 7 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 3 P. M., from No. 201 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

RICHARDS.—At Warrensburgh, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 30, MARY P. RICHARDS, wife of Col. Samuel T. Richards.

SANDS.—At Carver Hospital, Washington, D. C., on Friday, Nov. 4, of wounds received at the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House, May 10, Sergt. PHILIP E. SANDS, Co. B, 1st U. S. S. S., eldest son of John M. and Eliza Sands, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, at St. Stephen's Church, Broome and Chrystie sts.

TROTTER.—ANNA G., wife of J. G. Trotter, and daughter of the late Abram Halsey, in the 33d year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

TROWBRIDGE.—At New-Haven, Conn., Sunday, Nov. 6, WINSTON J. TROWBRIDGE, aged 44 years, of the firm of H. Trowbridge's Sons, of that city, and of Trowbridge & Co., Barbados, and for several years United States Consul at that island.

THOMPSON.—In this city, on Monday, Nov. 7, WILLIAM A. G. THOMPSON, Esq., aged 79 years.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, at Princeton, on the arrival of the morning train from New-York, about 1 P. M, on Wednesday.

TIEBOUT.—On Monday morning, Nov. 7, of typhoid fever, NICHOLAS TIEBOUT, aged 53 years, 8 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 308 Madison-st., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 3 P. M.

WILLETS.—In Paris, on Thursday, Oct. 13, EDWARD WILLETS, aged 37 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 10 East 33d-st., on Fifth Day, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, which his friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth, heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

JAMES MORRISON & CO.,
NOS. 51 AND 53 WHITE-ST.,
Two doors west of Broadway.
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
SETTS AND ORNAMENTS,
PLAID VELVET RIBBONS,
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ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

JOHN B. GOUGH
will deliver his new Lecture, entitled
FACT AND FICTION,
BEFORE THE
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 10TH, 1864.
Admission to any part of the house, 50 cents.
Reserved seats may be secured, without extra charge, at the following places:
The Library, Clinton Hall.
Branch office, corner Broadway and 26th-st.
Down-town office, No. 39 Liberty-st.
Root, Anthony & Co., No. 16 Nassau-st.

SKINNER'S PULMONALES FOR COUGHS

Immediately relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Lassitude, Thirst and every symptom of the first stages of Pulmonary Consumption. They are white, in form of a wafer, and as suitable for the infant in the cradle as the patient of three score years and ten. Orators and all who overtax the vocal organs receive instant relief by their use. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by E. M. SKINNER, Chemist, No. 27 Tremont-st., Boston.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP is warranted superior to any other for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Colds and Asthma. John D. Herring, of Harrington, Bergen Co., N. J., testifies that he has been cured of a cough of ten years' standing by the Pulmonic Life Syrup, and refers to Mr. Wm. Devoe, of Tappantown, who recommended its use.

LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 10, 1864.

Dr. Tobias:

DEAR SIR: I was cured of a severe cough, with inflammation of the lungs, by the use of your Pulmonic Life Syrup. I have suffered much from pulmonary complaints, and used many remedies, but have never found anything equal to your Syrup. BETSY HILL.

Mrs. Hill is sister-in-law to Capt. Hill, of the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers. Several hundred certificates of remarkable cures can be seen at the Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 75 cents. Sold by the druggists.

CABINET FURNITURE.

In consequence of the fall in gold we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. J. E. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
between Essex and Norfolk sts., No. 125 and 227 Rivington-st.

The Belt Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.
GEO. M. LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH
is the best article in the world for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. Genuine manufactured only by GEO. W. LAIRD, No. 74 Fulton st., formerly No. 483 Broadway. Sold by druggists everywhere.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES.
Two, Three, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, to Two Hundred Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN,
Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS and WASTE PAPER of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.,
One door west of Nassau-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DYER, BY A young man well versed in both branches of the business. The best of reference can be given as to character and ability. Address P. O., Box No. 343 Auburn, New-York.

POLITICAL.

THE MANHATTAN UNION CLUB WILL hold a meeting, at their room, No. 6 Clinton Hall, this (WEDNESDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock, at which the Report of the Executive Committee will be handed in, and other very important business be brought up for consideration. Members are particularly desired to attend, as this will probably be the last meeting held this year. None but members admitted.

GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, President.
J. W. CROMWELL, Secretary.

FLAGS.—POLITICAL AND NATIONAL FLAGS of every description, on hand, in great varieties, ANNIN & CO., Manufacturers, No. 99 Fulton-st., corner of William-st, New-York. (Established 1841.)

The Dictator.

The Baltimore *American*, in contradicting some erroneous statements regarding the iron-clad *Dictator*, says:

We have been on board the *Dictator* several times since she was launched, and therefore know what we say when we assert—

1. The *Dictator*, not having been in the stream, has not been hauled out of it, and she is not moored to the supply wharf.
2. She has orders what to do and where to go, and there has never been the least doubt about either.
3. If she is a "downright and miserable failure," then it has been discovered by some ignoramus before her trial, which is yet to be made. It is very certain that neither her commander, JOHN RODGERS, nor her engineer, Mr. ROBIE, have any doubts of her success, as any one can ascertain by inquiring of them.
4. As this vessel has her coal and stores on board, and floats as high as calculated, it is impossible for her decks to be even with the water. If they were she would want no other trouble.
5. Her engines are "balanced" like all engines of that type, which are used in the merchant service. How can they be known to be unable to do the work required of them, not having been tried.
6. She has no windlass.
7. Mr. ERICSSON was never advised to use the Emerson windlass, which is seldom used in the naval service.
8. Not having been advised, he could not refuse. As she has no windlass, and is not going to have one, Mr. ERICSSON has not invented one for her. This is the answer we give to the assertions of a loyal and earnest supporter of the Government.

AN ATTEMPTED FRAUD IN NEWARK, N. J.—An unsuccessful attempt was made a few weeks since to defraud one of our banks of a large amount of money. A man came to Newark, hired an office, and deposited $800 in a bank. A day or two after he drew out $750, leaving $50. Soon after he deposited a forged certified check of $14,000 upon the Merchants' Bank of New-York, and the same day sent a man to draw out $8,000. The cashier, however, was somewhat suspicious, and refused to pay the latter sum, and on investigation it was found that the check for $14,000 was forged. Efforts were made to arrest the scamp, but he had decamped, and no trace of him has been found. The bank retains his $50 yet. A similar game was perpetrated with success on banks in New-York City and elsewhere, probably by the same man.—*Newark Advertiser, Oct. 8.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Canada	Nov. 9	Boston	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
C'y of Manchest'r	Nov. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Hibernian	Nov. 12	Quebec	Liverpool
Germania	Nov. 12	New-York	S'ampton
Persia	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
America	Nov. 19	New-York	Sou'ampton
Scotia	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Nov. 23	Boston	Liverpool
City of London	Nov. 26	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre
Erin	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Hecla	Nov. 29	New-York	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

North American	Oct. 27	Liverpool	Quebec
City of Limerick	Oct. 29	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Boston
Sidon	Nov. 1	Liverpool	New-York
Nova Scotian	Nov. 1	Liverpool	New-York
City of London	Nov. 2	Liverpool	New-York
Australasian	Nov. 5	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	Nov. 8	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Nov. 12	Liverpool	Boston
China	Nov. 19	Liverpool	New-York

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Corsica	Nov. 7	New-York	Havana
Eagle	Nov. 9	New-York	Havana
Liberty	Nov. 12	New-York	Havana
Evening Star	Nov. 12	New-York	New-Orleans
Ariel	Nov. 16	New-York	New-Orleans
Corsica	Dec. 5	New-York	Havana

For California.

Costa Rica	Nov. 14	New-York	Aspinwall
Golden Rule	Nov. 19	New-York	Nicaragua
Ocean Queen	Nov. 23	New-York	Aspinwall

European Mails.

The mails for France *via* Havre, by the *Lafayette*, will close on Wednesday at 9:30 A. M.

The mails for Europe, by the *Hibernian*, will close on Thursday at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *Germania*, *via* Southampton, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Manchester*, will close at 11:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Port au Prince, by the *Port au Prince*, will close at 12 M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Eagle*, will close at 2 P. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Evening Star*, will close at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Havana and Mexico, by the *Liberty*, will close at 2 P. M. on Saturday.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Costa Rica*, will close on Monday, Nov. 14, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1:30, 2.20 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

CAREY'S.

VELVETS, ANGORA VELOURS,

ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS, VELVET BEAVERS

CASTOR BEAVERS, FRENCH DOESKINS,

and FRENCH FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS

IN

CIRCULARS, BASQUINES

and SACQUES,

are now complete, and every lady in want of a

WINTER GARMENT

will find an assortment to suit all, at prices much under the gold standard.

GEORGE CAREY,

NO. 475 BROADWAY. (Late Charles Street & Co.)

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

REDUCED PRICES.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

369 BROADWAY,

Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.

A LARGE STOCK OF

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

PAPER HANGINGS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

No. 369 Broadway,

Call the attention of parties decorating houses to their splendid assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which they offer at greatly reduced prices.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.

M. P. BROWN, Importer,

No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH GARMENTS, DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY. ALSO, OPERA, RECEPTION AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS, LADIES' BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS IN GREAT VARIETY.

No. 1,142 BROADWAY, one door above 26th-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide belting and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER—And inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN IN every respect a situation as good plain cook in a private family, or as cook and laundress in a small family, in Brooklyn; this is a rare opportunity for any family to secure the services of a most estimable woman. Apply at her present employer's, No. 8 Garden-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO travel to California, or some of the West India Islands, as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, also cutting and fitting boys' clothes. Apply, for one week, at No. 86 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; good city references. Can be seen at No. 448 Canal-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in city or country, to do general housework; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or to do the housework of a small family; has the best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 136 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, to assist in washing and ironing; the best of city reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman a situation to go out by the day or week; good references. Apply, for two days, to SUSAN CLAY, No. 97 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with the washing; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 79 West 40th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESPECTABLE woman; good city reference given. Apply at No. 58 Greenwich-av., for two days.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION IN A widower's family, whose efficient and faithful services would be duly appreciated, or as companion to a lady or invalid; no objection to travel; the highest references given as to character, &c. Address G. G. M., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED German females want situations, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., rear the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a first-class family, by a man who is now unemployed on account of the family breaking up their establishment; can give the best of reference as to capability, sobriety, &c. Can be seen, or a note addressed to COACHMAN, at R. Campbell's, saddler, No. 60 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; the best of city reference given. Apply at No. 346 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 744 Broadway, Mr. Trainor's harness-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, groom, &c.; can milk and do general work about a place; country preferred; ten years' good reference. Call or address H. WELLS, No. 9 City Hall-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNTRY, by a young Englishman, lately landed, to be generally useful; is willing to work on a farm or garden; is a good and careful driver. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man; can produce good city reference for capability and character. Address C. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A LAD 17 YEARS old; has good testimonials, and some knowledge of the drug business. Apply to his uncle, Rev. J. S. DAVISON, No. 2 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

A MAN AND WIFE WISH TO TAKE charge of a place, or would live with the family as coachman; take care of garden and cows; wife to cook, wash and iron; good reference. Address T. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT lady, not over 35 years old, to be nurse and governess, taking entire charge of two children, girls eleven months and four years old; must be religious; church member preferred; a good-tempered lady will find good wages and a permanent home, where she will be treated with all respect. Inquire at No. 106 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, from 3½ to 8 P. M.

WANTED—GARDENER—COOK.—A MAN TO take charge of a place of three acres, and make himself generally useful, horse, cow, &c.; woman to cook, wash and iron. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron, for a small family in the country; a good reference required, and good wages given. Call at No. 97 Beekman-st. on Wednesday.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT 13 YEARS OF AGE, as assistant cashier at PEYTON & JOHNSON'S, No. 274 Bowery; one who has a slight acquaintance with the dry goods business preferred.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST-class cook; best of city references required. Apply before 12 o'clock at No. 30 West 17th st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A Protestant woman as cook; good recommendations required. Apply at No. 7 Washington-square.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO INTO THE COUNTRY a short distance, to attend on two horses, and to wait on the table, (colored preferred.)

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 3, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on the 19th of November, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Ordnance Stores, condemned as unfit for use, viz:

1 Steam Boiler and Pump.
1 Double Lathe.
6 Grindstones.
741 Gray Blankets.
1,608 Blue Blankets.
1,901 Red Blankets.
37 Polepads, Gutta Percha.
55 Valises, Cavalry, round.
2,817 Nose Bags.
2,833 Surcingles.
1,621 Blankets.
583 McClellan Saddle-trees.
110 yards Silk Serge.
40 pounds Woolen Yarn.
1,000 pounds Woolen Rags.
3 pounds Shoe-thread.
85 Barrels.
5 Jugs.
7 Bottles.
2 Water Cans.
332 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
79 Watering Buckets, Leather.
Also, a large lot of Wrought and Cast Iron.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

(Signed,) J. G. BENTON,
Major Ordnance Commanding.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer,

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,

Will sell
At their Salesrooms,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1864,
At 11 o'clock A. M.,

the following favorite brands of genuine Havana SEGARS:

20,000 La Rosa de Cuba.
30,000 Clavel de Santiago "Conchas."
5,000 Brevas de.
10,060 Londres.
6,000 Prensados Flor.
5,000 Regalia Britannica.

Samples of the above may be seen at the office of the Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer—Office No. 454 Canal-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

WM. WITTERS will sell at the UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, CATALOGUE SALE THIS DAY at 2 P. M. of HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., in the usual variety.

Catalogues now ready.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 9. CATALOGUES AND GOODS NOW READY.

WM. COPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
Nos. 9 & 11 Park-place, and No. 8 Murray-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY AN AGREEABLE AND respectable family of four persons, gentleman, wife and two daughters, (young ladies,) and in a strictly private family, with or without a private table. Pleasant parlor and two bedrooms required. Location between 4th and 6th avs., and from 14th to 35th sts. Reference in every respect the most satisfactory given and desired; would like a personal interview between the parties. Address W. W., Room No. 65 Astor House, where the advertiser can be seen for two days.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and child, five years old, in the City of Brooklyn, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; two rooms and a well-furnished table required, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address for three days, G. W. H., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 286 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 14th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

3,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full headlined and bungs sealed.

1,000 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white-flint corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

100,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

100,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ⅓ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; packages to be well strapped, and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

25,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

45,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

200,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

30,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.

50,000 pounds PEPPER (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

8,000 gallons of superior BOURBON WHISKY; barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

18,000 gallons of RECTIFED WHISKY, to be full first proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required as above.

30,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full headlined.

70,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR; barrels as above.

15,000 pounds best quality of SPERM CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound.

32,000 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper-lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly-cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Candles, Rice, Salt, Sugar, Tea, Pepper and Rye must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The sellers name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment will be made in currency, or its equivalent.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

BEEF—NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS of the packs of 1863-4 or 1864-5, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such Inspection-yard, as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

BACON—First quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED BACON SIDES, SHOULDERS or HAMS, to be delivered in bulk, for inspection and packing, at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

Bidders will state the time in which they propose to make their deliveries.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for such quantity as they wish to contract to deliver.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meats, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, Inspector on the part of the United States.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 12th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city:

Two hundred sets of six-mule wagon harness.

To be made according to the new specifications or sample in this office. Bidders will state the shortest time in which they can deliver the quantity to be bid for.

All proposals should be accompanied with a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Delivering Harness," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the holder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, November 14, 1864, at eleven o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, &c., Ninetieth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Broadway.

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Eighth avenues.

For regulating and grading Ninth-avenue, between Broadway and Eighty-sixth-street.

For curb and gutter and flagging Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

For filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets and First-avenue and Avenue A.

Repairing outer end of Pier number thirty-seven North River.

Building tender for Engine Company number nine.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, November 9, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN.
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK. Jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,

receive orders for the

NEW 7-30 LOAN

and have the notes always on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.

CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000,
IN SHARES OF $5 EACH, PAR VALUE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $1 PER SHARE.

Being in full payment for a $5 share. No further call or assessment to be made.

100,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

THESE LANDS CONTAIN ABOUT 8,400 ACRES, on the Alleghany River and on Hemlock, Porcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL-BOILING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Hendrick" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalist and to parties of limited means, unsurpassed inducements are offered.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of

L. R. SIMPSON & CO., No 64 Cedar-st.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN.

And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2, 1864.

The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this company will be held at the office at Pittsburgh on the SECOND WEDNESDAY, 9th day of November, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 7th, to SATURDAY, the 12th of November, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.

FRANCIS B. ARTZ, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

JNO. M. ROBERTSON	229 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY	260 Washington-st.
LUMAN B. WING	363 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE	8 Wall-st.
PETER U. MORGAN	237 Washington-st.

Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,

In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO &, CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the company, viz.:

GEORGE A. BELL, President.
WM. REDMOND, Vice-President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.
B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 3, 1864.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.

Stock full paid, no future assessments.

This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:

John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.

Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.

ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."

All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 29, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236 Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the Seventh Ward Bank, late an incorporated bank located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at par, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 151 Broadway, on MONDAY, 14th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.

GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at their office, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo. Polls open from 2 to 4 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the office made vacant by the resignation of Joseph Walker, Esq., who retires on account of impaired health. The change will take effect on November 1. By order,

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1864.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A call for an installment of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been made this day, payable to the Treasurer at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next. By order of the Board.

JOHN A. DIX, President.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creek Co's, Colorado.

H. P. CROZIER, President.

JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 3d November, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1864, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Tuesday, 15th, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI R. R.,
No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., N. Y.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Nov. 8, will be paid on that day at the Corn Exchange Bank.

GEO. T. W. DAVIS, Treasurer.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM STOCKS AND LANDS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29.

FOR SALE.

Buchanan Farm,	Highgate,
Manhattan,	Bergen Coal and Oil,
Watson,	Consolidated,
Germania,	Story and McClintock,
Rynd Farm,	Northern Light,
McKinley,	Alleghany,
Guild Farm,	Oceanic,

Seneca Reservation.

All the desirable Monthly Dividend Oil Stocks, also Lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek and Alleghany River.

Having personally examined the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, we can give reliable information as to the value of Lands or Companies based on interests in that region.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE PETROLEUM EXCHANGE,

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 240 BROADWAY.

FISCAL AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

New 7 3-10 notes ready for delivery. Interest payable semi-annually, and at maturity holders have option of changing into 5-20 gold-bearing 6 per cent. Bonds.

Commission, ¼ per cent., allowed buyers, and favorable terms to banks and bankers.

Old 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into Bonds of 1881.

Government securities on hand for sale.

D. L. ROSS, President,
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

PETROLEUM.

HICKORY FARM OIL COMPANY,
CAPITAL—$500,000.
100,000 SHARES OF $5 EACH.
Shares full paid without further assessment.
President, CHRISTOPHER TYLER.
Secretary, WILLIAM C. CARMAN; Treasurer, ISAAC D. RUSSELL.
Superintendent, LEWIS P. BROWN.

TRUSTEES:

Christopher Tyler, of Christopher Tyler, New-York.
Thomas A. Cummins, of Thomas A. Cummins, New-York.
Francis B. Cooley, late of Cooley, Farwell & Co., New-York.
George M. Groves, late of Groves, Northrup, Taylor & Co., New-York.
John V. Clark, late of Dater, Clarke & Co., New-York.
Charles V. Falie, of Falie, Williams & Co., New-York.
Isaac D. Russell, of Russell & Irwin, Manf. Co., N. Y.
Joseph Larocque, of Bowdoin, Larocques & Barlow, N.Y.
Curtis G. Hussey, of C. G. Hussey & Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Jeptha H. Wade, Vice-President Western Union Telegraph Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
Samuel L. Mather, Secretary Cleveland Iron Mining Company, Cleveland Ohio.
John S. Newbury, of J. S. Newbury, Detroit, Michigan.
J. Irving Brooks, President of Farmer's Bank, Salem, Ohio.

This Company is organized under the laws of the State of New-York, for the purpose of developing a tract of upwards of two hundred and fifty-seven acres of oil land, owned by the Company in fee-simple, located in Venango County, Pennsylvania, on the westerly bank of the Alleghany River, and embracing both banks of "Hickory Creek." An ample working capital has been provided for by the Company, and the development of the property will be prosecuted with the greatest vigor. Ten thousand shares *only* of the Capital Stock can now be subscribed for *at par*, at the Company's office, No. 92 Maiden-lane, where maps, &c., &c. can be seen. Any further information desired can be obtained.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street.

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT

NICOLAY'S,
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.

☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $3,000,000.
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq.	New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL	Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.	New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER	Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D.	New-York.
J. T. SANGER	New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH	New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire captal, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.

FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of

FOUR (4) PER CENT.,

payable Nov. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable to New-York stockholders at the office of JAMES B. POST, Room No. 25, No. 20 Exchange Place, on and after the 10th inst.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.

J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY
OF LAKE SUPERIOR,
No. 30 Wall-st., 1st November, 1864.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at this office on the 3d day of December next, to receive the report of the Managing Director for the season.

The attendance of stockholders is specially requested, as business of importance will be under consideration at the meeting.

C. S. SEYTON, President.

CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.—Capital paid in $600,000; collections made in all parts of the West.

E. AIKEN, President.

E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$1,400, on real estate, either in this city or Brooklyn. Apply to No. 51 South-st., 2d floor.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 A. M.

The Transfer Books will be reopened on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SEVENTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of the Central Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on their capital of $5,000,000 for the month of October, payable at their office, No. 10 Pine-st., on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst.

JOS. BISHOP, President.

WED. W. CLARKE, Secretary.

Nov. 7, 1864.

OFFICE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDINGS,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have THIS DAY declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent. Payable Nov. 15, to Stockholders of Record, THIS DAY.

A. M. WOOD, President.

O. L. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RYND FARM OIL COMPANY,
No. 8 BROAD STREET,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of (3½) three and one-half per cent., payable on and after 9th inst. Transfer books closed until Nov. 10.

S. F. JENKINS, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY,
OF CANADA EAST.

TRUSTEES:

JAMES POLLOCK, of Philadelphia.
WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD, of Philadelphia.
CHAS. B. WRIGHT, of Philadelphia.
HENRY SHELDON, of New-York.
WILLIAM B. HATCH, of New-York.
T. B. BUNTING, of New-York.
L. E. CHITTENDEN, of New-York.

President—L. E. CHITTENDEN.

General Superintendent—ARTHUR RANKIN, M. P., of Canada.

Secretary—JOHN M. HOOD.

CAPITAL STOCK, 100,000 SHARES.

PAR $50. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $30—$15 PAYABLE AT THE TIME OF SUBSCRIPTION.

RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL,
10,000 SHARES.

THIS COMPANY IS FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE of Purchasing, Working, Selling and Leasing Mining Lands and Rights, in the British Provinces and neighboring localities.

It is now the owner of nearly fifteen thousand acres of the richest gold lands of the CHAUDIERE gold district of Canada, which have been selected with great care, and after abundant evidence of their richness in gold and other precious metals. They contain nearly SEVENTY MILES of *river frontage* upon streams admirably adapted to the most productive and economical mining.

The company has been organized after the most thorough examination of the lands and their values, and the trustees confidently believe their productiveness, which has been fully tested, prove them equal, if not superior, to the richest placers of California, both in gold-bearing quartz lodes and alluvial deposits. They have on hand and on exhibition gold enough recently mined upon their own property to fully establish the value of their stock.

The company is prepared to treat upon favorable terms with persons desiring to lease or purchase mining rights.

A limited number of shares of the capital stock may be subscribed for until further notice, at the office of

FISK & HATCH, NO. 38 WALL-ST., AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY,

OR AT

THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, EMPIRE BUILDINGS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

where the prospectus, maps and all information relating to the Company, may be had on application.

The Trustees unhesitatingly invite the attention of the public to the RECIPROCITY MINING COMPANY, as possessing a value fully equal to that of any Mining Company hitherto organized.

ELECTION.

The annual election for Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 66 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 5th day of December, 1864. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3¼ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FARM FOR SALE—AT HACKENSACK, N. J., 68 acres of land; beautifully located on the bank of the Hackensack River, opposite of Hackensack village, with 900 feet of bold river front; will make 100 beautiful building spots; is well watered and plenty of fruit of all kinds; is good land for garden purposes; within one-half mile of the railroad station, which terminates foot of Chamber-st., New-York; is known as the Amos farm. Will be sold at auction, by order of Court, on the 15th day of November, at 2 P. M., on the premises; is twelve miles' drive from Hoboken. For particulars inquire of E. R. KIRK, No. 195 West-st., New-York.

DAVID B. AMOS.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSESSION—Four story Philadelphia basement brick house and lot, on 5th-av., south of 34th-st.

Also, 2 4 story high-stoop brown-stone fronts on 37th-st., near 5th-av., full fronts, on Madison-av., near 30th-st.
Also, on 34th-st., near Madison-av.
Also, on 27th-st., near Broadway.
Also, on 46th-st., near 5th-av.
Also, on Lexington-av., near 28th-st.

For permits and particulars, apply to

ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES OF THE LATE John Taylor, Esq., President of the Newark Banking Company, on Broad-st., Newark, N. J. The lot is about 45 feet front, and extends back near 400 feet, to Church-st.; the garden abounds in fruits. For terms, apply to THOS. J. JOHNSON, Esq., Room No. 13, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, or to the subscriber, southeast corner Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, N. J.

ELLIS DUNN.

FINE DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM, WITH PLEASANT RESIDENCE, FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16—Contains 96 acres superior land, under high culture, very conveniently watered by two fine streams; handsome situation and excellent neighborhood. Inquire of E. MONROE, (firm Ball, Black & Co.,) or T. J. VAN WYCK, No. 59 Broad-st., New-York, or estate of Dr. WORTMAN, East Fishkill, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—ON NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL Railroad, near Elizabeth and Mulford Stations; about 32 acres; variety of fruit; large front; well calculated to divide and build on. Inquire of J. J. and J. D. STOUT & CO., No. 185 Reade-st., or on the premises, of R. M. CRANE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE FARMS AND COUNTRY seats from ten acres and upwards; great inducements to men of small means to procure a home. Wanted a first-class house with stable on 5th-av.; also a pretty country seat on the New-Haven or Morris railroads. Inquire of GEO. R. JAQUES, No. 151 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A FIRST-CLASS AND BEAUTIFULLY furnished 4-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, on Murray Hill, a few doors from 5th-av. Immediate possession. Others, furnished and unfurnished, $8,000 to $35,000 and upward; some with stables.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 283 Jay-st., Brooklyn. Apply to Mrs. LEDYARD, No. 101 Willow-st., Brooklyn, or to S. H. HOWARD, Manhattan Gas Company's Office, corner of Irving-place and East 15th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—$50,000 FOR A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat and farm, near New-York, in exchange for a block of ten modern houses, well rented. 15 modern houses for sale on Murray Hill.

JNO. H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON—A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c.; the lot near two acres; 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c.; scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, in 33d-st., in perfect order, with every convenience. PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED ENGLISH BASEMENT house, suitable for a small genteel family near Lexington-av. Rent $150 per month. Apply at No. 109 East 27th-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

APARTMENTS WANTED—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, by a gentleman, wife and one child; three rooms on second floor, with conveniences; location below 25th-st. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 1,926 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD $15,000 HOUSE FOR A country seat, (all made,) mansion house and lawns extensive, plenty fruit, in all respects a magnificent residence; cash price, $15,000. JOHN H. POILLON, No. 132 Broadway.

WANTED—A SPACIOUS, WELL-LIGHTED OFFICE, in an eligible location for a produce commission business. Address A. R. box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED business man, with this amount, to take a liberal share in and management of a manufacturing business of extraordinary attractions. Sales large and strictly for cash, and business thoroughly protected by patents; undoubted testimonials given and required. Refer by permission to S. D. LAW, Esq., No. 137 Broadway, or to W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway.

5

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Prowse.........Saturday, Nov. 5.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.........Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.........Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.........Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER...SATURDAY.........Nov. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY.........Nov. 19
CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY.........Nov. 26
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 31.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.......WEDNESDAY.........Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY.........Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).........$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.—THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMER LAFAYETTE will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, (foot of Morton-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec. 5.
Passage money to Nassau.........$45
Passage money to Havana.........50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon, from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st. D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Nov. 14	COSTA RICA	TINKLEPAUGH.
Nov. 23	OCEAN QUEEN	SEABURY.
Dec. 3	NORTH STAR	JONES.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.

The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, S. G. RUSSELL, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The CHAMPION, WILSON, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
Passage, first-class, $80.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 19.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship EAGLE, Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and pailiasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber-suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

MILLINERY.

ALL THIS WEEK.—GREAT REDUCTION IN Prices. The entire Stock of Fall and Winter MILLINERY will be sold regardless of cost of importation. Also, Jockey and Turban hat, at SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
EXPRESS TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY leave the depot, corner of 4th-av and 26th-st., daily (except Sundays,) at
10 A. M.
4 P. M.

Connecting at Albany and Troy with trains North and West.

For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at different hours from New-York.

New cars of the best construction and most convenient for the use of passengers, have been recently placed on the Harlem road, and the arrangements for ticketing passengers and checking baggage to all the principal places North and West, are very extensive and complete.

☞ Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company, will be received by either Company; and baggage checked by either Company for Troy or Albany, or the connecting lines North and West, will be delivered at those cities or to the connecting lines without change of checks.
E. A. CHAPIN, Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.

Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.

Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West: 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,

CHANGE OF LANDING.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.

On and after TUESDAY next, the 1st day of November, the steamboat of the above line will leave the wharf at the foot of Montague-st., (south side of ferry,) instead of the present pier at Atlantic-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. LUCIUS HART against LEONARD G. KLINCK. Under and in pursuance of an order of this court, bearing date the seventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, I, Frederick W. Burke, duly appointed by said court as receiver in the above action of the estate and effects of the above named Leonard G. Klinck, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New-York, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November, inst. at 12 o'clock, M., of that day, the following assets of the said Leonard G. Klinck, ascertained in the following schedule:

SCHEDULE NUMBER ONE.

First. Four promissory notes made by A. Wintergast, dated February ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, payable three, four, five and six months after date to his own order and indorsed by him, each for nine hundred and seventy-six dollars and thirty-five cents.

Second, Two due bills of A. Wintergast, one dated October twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, for four thousand dollars, the other dated October twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, for two thousand dollars.

Third. Certificate of the borrowing of thirteen thousand dollars' worth at par value of California seven per cent. bonds, made by A. Wintergast, dated November two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one.

Fourth, A promissory note of William H. Halsey, dated October one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to the order of L. G. Klinck, payable six months after date, for sixteen hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty cents.

Fifth. Three promissory notes of A. W. Spooner, dated October twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, payable to the order of John Morris and indorsed by him, one for seventeen hundred and twenty-eight dollars and sixty-six cents, payable four months after date; one for eight hundred and sixty-four dollars and thirty-three cents, payable six months after date, and the other for seventeen hundred and twenty-eight dollars and sixty-seven cents, payable eight months after date.

Sixth, A promissory note of J. Morris, dated October twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, payable five months after date to the order of A. W. Miller, and indorsed by him, for sixteen hundred and ninety-five dollars.

Seventh, A promissory note of Edward A. Stanlels, dated May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, payable seven months after date to his own order, for ten thousand dollars, secured by a mortgage on lands in the State of New-Hampshire.—Dated Nov. 8, 1864.
F. W. BURKE, Receiver, &c.

HAMILTON WOOD, JR., AGAINST ALEXANDER MCDONALD, Jr.—The partnership heretofore existing between the above-named parties, known as THE NEW-YORK PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, having been dissolved and the undersigned appointed the Receiver thereof and also Referee to take and state the firm accounts; notice is hereby given to all persons who are or claim to be creditors of said firm, to present their accounts to the undersigned, as such Receiver and Referee, at my office, No. 61 William-st., New-York City, on or before the 26th day of November, 1864, at 3 P. M. of that day. GEO. W. WINGATE, Receiver and Referee.
Dated, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF REFINEMENT, wealth and good social position wishes to marry; essentials on the lady's part are refinement, wealth and qualities calculated to make home happy. Address A. R. T., Station A.

ISTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school. No. 58 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
East 49th-st., corner of 4th-av.

This school will be opened on TUESDAY, Nov. 15. Instruction will be given in General and Analytical Chemistry, Assaying, Metallurgy, Mineralogy, Geology, Machines and Machine Drawing, Mining, Mining Legislation, Physics, Botany, Shades and Shadows, and the French and German Languages.

The duration of the session will be six months.

OFFICERS.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.
THOMAS EGLESTON, A. M., Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
F. L. VINTON, Ph. D., Professor of Mining Engineering.
CHARLES F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Lecturer on Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., Lecturer on Organic Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Lecturer on Geodesy and Practical Astronomy.
JOHN H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Lecturer on Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Lecturer on Physics.

Terms $100 per session, and $60 additional for the use of the Laboratory, payable in advance.

Circulars, embracing more detailed information, may be obtained by applying to the President at the College.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 11 West 36th-st. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
No. 923 Broadway, SCHOOL. corner 21st-st.

PROF. J. E. FROBISHER,
ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.
No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
REV. J. H. TYNG,
No. 923 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR TEN years past the best-sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State; brick buildings; fifteen Professors and Teachers; $170 pays for remaining two-thirds of academic year; Winter term Dec. 8. Address for catalogues or rooms, JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y. Thorough Commercial College course for $25.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE—No. 59 West 14th-st. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

GOLDSMITH'S INSTITUTE, NO. 756 BROADWAY.—Instruction in penmanship, bookkeeping, arithmetic, correspondence, &c. Pupils received at any time.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT 82 East 15th-st. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils to thirty. French spoken with a resident French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,248 Broadway, reopened Sept. 22. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boy's, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—AN EXPERIENCED lady, with the best references, desires a morning engagement in a family; she teaches English, music, French and German, all branches. Address Miss HEINE, Station D.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address MISS E. B. E., care Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes to give daily instruction in the higher branches of English, with music and French. Address M. M. M., Post-office, Madison-square.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TREATISE ON MILITARY SURVEYING,
THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL,
Including a description of
SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS,
By G. H. MENDELL, Captain of Engineers.

"It treats of surveying, leveling, taking sketches of ground before the enemy, &c., and gives examples of the field-book, and is recommended to all aspirants to military honors as one that may be a very present help in time of need." * * *—*Colburn's United Service Magazine.*

1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $2.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.
Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

No. 3 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

MR. EDWARD K. WILLARD THIS DAY retires from the firm of GARESCHE, MINTON & CO. (Signed) EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.
EDWARD K. WILLARD.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of GARESCHE & MINTON. Mr. CHAS. A. MINTON will represent us in the New-York Stock Exchange.
EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.

EDWARD K. WILLARD will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 17 Wall-st.

DENTISTRY.

1,472 CERTIFICATES.—HAVING HAD three teeth extracted without pain by Dr. VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., I cheerfully recommend him to those suffering toothache.
SIDNEY GREEN, No. 83 State-st., Brooklyn.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—A CERtificate that we cause no pain in the extraction of teeth has been signed by over thirteen hundred patients. Call and examine it. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
LAST NIGHT OF J. S. CLARKE.

Mr. STUART has to announce that owing to previous arrangements to perform in other cities Mr. CLARKE will be unable to protract his brilliant engagement at this theatre beyond
FOURTEEN NIGHTS
more. In order to present Mr. CLARKE in as many of his popular characters as possible, these fourteen nights will be devoted to the production of a constant variety of plays, thus affording to his many admirers an opportunity of seeing him in all his great parts. This evening Mr. CLARKE will appear for the last time in the character in which he achieved so remarkable a triumph as
TYKE
In the SCHOOL OF REFORM. Also, for the last time as
JACK SHEPPARD,
In Planche's glorious comic drama of HE'S JACK SHEPPARD.
CLARKE AS JACK SHEPPARD,
CLARKE AS ROBERT TYKE,
CLARKE AS SIMON PINEFOY,
On the same night.
In rehearsal a new drama never acted here in New-York by John Oxenford, entitled
UNCLE ZACHARY,
and
TOM TAYLOR'S COMEDY OF
BABES IN THE WOODS.
FRIDAY—Last time of Mr. CLARKE as DE BOOTS AND TOODLES.

BROADWAY THEATRE......BEGINS AT 7½.
ELEVENTH AND LAST WEEK,
ELEVENTH AND LAST WEEK,
OF
JOHN E. OWENS'
JOHN E. OWENS'
Combined personations of
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
AND
SOLON SHINGLE,
SOLON SHINGLE,
IN
VICTIMS..........and........PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS
WILL SOON APPEAR IN A NEW BILL.

WALLACK'S. WEDNESDAY.
Open 7¼. Overture 7¾.
Fifth time this season, Mr. Lester Wallack's drama,
ROSEDALE.
To-morrow, Thursday, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Friday and Saturday, ROSEDALE.
An entirely New and Original Comedy, by Mr. D. Boucicault, is in preparation.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7¾.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 9,
BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.
Concluding with the Comic Musical Drama, entitled
ROSE OF CASTILE,
which has proved since its production.
A GENUINE SUCCESS.

LAUGHING GAS.
DR. COLTON will give an exhibition of the NITROUS OXIDE GAS for ladies and children, at the Cooper Institute, (large hall) SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 12, commencing at 3 o'clock. Admission to cover expenses and lessen the crowd, 10 cents. The Colton Dental Association is removed to No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c., &c., &c.—Use "The Concentrated Cure;" the only reliable remedy; price per mail $1; send for a pamphlet containing full particulars—sent free. Address C. K. BLISS & CO., No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

DR. RANNING'S BRACE TRUSSES, BODY BRACES, SPINAL LEVERS, WOMB BRACES, and PILE SPRINGS, applied by himself at No. 22 Bond-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.
A $1000 U. S. new 5-20 bond, No. 16,030, mailed through the New-York Post-office on the 27th of October, to the Southport Bank, Southport, Conn., and not received. All persons are warned against purchasing the same, as payment will be stopped at the Treasury Department.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the bond, or for information leading to its recovery.
SOUTHPORT BANK, Southport, Conn.

UNITED STATES BONDS LOST.—ONE 5-20 United States Bond of $100, Registered No. 4,627, and four 5-20 Coupon Bonds of $100, numbered 61,585, 61,586, 61,587, 61,588, have been stolen from my house, and the public are cautioned against purchasing these bonds, as payment has been stopped. H. S. HUNTINGTON.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND MAXWELL'S OR Park's medium and three-fourth lithographic press. Address E. C. MIDDETON, No. 132 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AMUSEMENTS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
IMMENSE EXCITEMENT.
CONSTANT THRONGS, CONSTANT THRONGS,
OF DAILY VISITORS.
THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY,
At 11 A. M., 3 AND 7½ P. M.
PROFESSOR G. R. HUTCHINSON'S
BEAUTIFUL AND HIGHLY-TRAINED
DOGS,
RECEIVED WITH TORRENTS OF APPLAUSE.
EVERY MORNING AND EVENING,
COMMODORE NUTT,
IN HIS VERSATILE PERSONATIONS AND
SOIREES MAGIQUE,
AND
O-KE NA-WA-KA'S
COMPANY OF SENECA INDIANS,
CHIEFS, WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
REPRESENTING THE HABITS, CUSTOMS, &c.,
OF
THE RED MAN OF THE FOREST.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON, AT 3.
FIRST TIME OF THE SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, AND APPOINTMENTS.
In which Mrs. J. J. Prior, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Brideyman, Jamison, Dalmon, Grace, Hadaway, Mestayer, Porter, and others, appear.
EVENING, AT 7½.
E. WILKES' ELEGANT COMEDY, THE
BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS;
OR,
THE PRINCE AND THE WATCHMAN.
TONY DENIER IN GREAT STILT ACT.
TO CONCLUDE WITH THE FARCE,
HUNTING A TURTLE.
MAMMOTH FAT GIRL, WEIGHING 487 POUNDS.
ALBINOS, GIANTS, LEARNED SEALS, &c., &c.
Admission, 30 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

HIPPOTHEATRON.
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THIRD WEEK OF
the world-famed Australian Rider
JAMES MELVILLE
AND HIS TALENTED SONS,
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE
NEW POLISH MILITARY ENTREE,
NEW SERIO-COMIC PANTOMIME,
"LE CHEVALIER DE LA MASON ROUGE,"
NEW COMIC INTERLUDE,
THE COCKNEY SPORTSMAN.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
THE ROYAL PAGE OF SPAIN.
NEW COMIC SCENE,
PAMELLA AU MANEGE.
YOUNG CARPENTER, MR. J. BARRY.
THE TALLEEN BROTHERS,
THE PANTOMIME COMPANY,
AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS OF
THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY
IN MATCHLESS ARRAY.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
HELLER'S LAST SENSATION!
HELLER'S LAST SENSATION!
THE GREAT RAVEL FEAT!
THE GREAT RAVEL FEAT!
OF THE
SPIRIT IN SCARLET!
SPIRIT IN SCARLET!
Every evening at 8. Doors open 7½.
Office open from 9 till 5, to secure seats.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
Tuesday next being election day, no performance.
THURSDAY, Nov. 10, 1864,
has been substituted instead.
LE GENDRE DE MONS POIRIER,
(Original of "My Noble Son-in-law.")
Comedy in four acts, by Emile Augier.
Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor.)

PLAYS, PLAYS, PLAYS.
American and English copies of the acting stage editions of all the modern standard and minor plays, can be had at less than publisher's prices, at BURNTON'S Old Established Book Stand, No. 296 Bowery, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will sit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P.M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children; at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for circular.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING-SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.—A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS for children will commence Nov. 5, at 10½, to meet once a week. Those desirous of securing places will please call on Monday, Wednesday or Thursday, after 3 P. M. See circular for terms.

J. H. SEARING, PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 28th-st. Classes for ladies and masters at 4 o'clock; for gentlemen at 8. Private lessons given every day for those who wish to learn quickly.

MEETINGS.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE REGULAR preparatory meeting of the Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will take place at the Maison Doree, Union-place, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock. ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Free lecture by Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, at the rooms of the Association, Bible House, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. Young men are invited.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME KROUS WILL GIVE INFORMATION on all the affairs of life, and in respect to all other subjects. She can be consulted at all hours of the day and evening. Gentlemen, 50 cents; ladies, 25 cents. Residence, No. 69½ Stanton-st., near Allen.

CLAIRVOYANT.—MME. DECOLAM, NO. 910 Broadway. Consultations from 9 o'clock till 8. Those desirous to hear from absent friends or the future are invited. No deception. Lady, $1; gentleman, $

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager...........WM. WHEATLEY.
THE OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
Of the gifted and matchless artiste
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
In Waldener's beautiful five act Drama, entitled
FANCHON
THE LITTLE CRICKET,
(Her original character in the play of that name)
The performance of which has been
PRONOUNCED BY THE PRESS AND
HOUSES CROWDED TO REPLETION
a master-piece of
DRAMATIC SKILL AND BEAUTY,
Warrants the manager in announcing it for
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, AND EVERY NIGHT.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
AND EXCELLENT CAST.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

ARTEMUS WARD.
WHICH HIS NUMBER IS 806.
ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY.
Just beyond Stewart's up-town store, opposite 11th-st., next to Grace Church, and over the Spa.
FOURTH WEEK OF ARTEMUS WARD.
HIS ENTERTAINMENT,
HIS PICTURES,
HIS JOURNEY AND HIS JOKES.
A faithful transcript of that which he beheld and experienced on his recent trip to Utah; a chat about the Mormons; and some passing observations on things pertaining and not pertaining to the subject.
Every evening at 8. Doors open at 7½.

HOPE CHAPEL,
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS,
SIXTH WEEK OF TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
OPEN EVERY EVENING, and on
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
THE MOST NOVEL EXHIBITION IN THE CITY.
SEE THE WONDERFUL GLASS STEAM ENGINES.
Admission 25 cents. Commences at 7½.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for he celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, Jonn Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN & BACON,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES OF EVERY VARIETY of style and pattern, warranted of the best material and workmanship, and unsurpassed in strength and delicacy of tone or elasticity of touch. Apply at manufactory of JAMES VAN RIPER, No. 178 Wooster-st., near Bleecker.

GRAND SQUARE AND COTTAGE SQUARE Pianos, and Upright or Cabinet Pianos, excellent in quality, moderate in price, by CHAMBERS & GABLER, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House. Please send for a circular.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE ARMY.

BOUNTIES FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$300
Government	300
Total	$600

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$200
Government	200
Total	$400

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS:

County	$100
Government	100
Total	$200

HAND-MONEY OR PREMIUM:

For three-year recruits	$50
For two-year recruits	30
For one-year recruits	20

THE NEW YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, are now (under instructions of the Board of Supervisors) recruiting for the army, with a view to meeting any future demand for men. Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., and on the Battery.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-st.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner of Broome and Crosby sts.

Sixth District—Capt. Coster, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-st.

Seventh District—Capt. Fred. C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Capt. Benj. F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Capt. William Dunning, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Broadway.

All recruits will receive the County Bounty, cash down, in their own hands, immediately on being sworn in. The Government Bounty is paid in three installments; one-third when the recruit shall be received at Hart or Riker's Island; one-third at the expiration of one-half of the term of service; and the remaining one-third at the expiration of the whole term of service.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15¼ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENTS' vouchers purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st.,
New-York.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

50 OR 100 ENLISTMENT PAPERS WANTED—For 1, 2 or 3 years' volunteers. Highest price paid by B. FOX & CO., No. 167 Broadway.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-

THE ELECTION.

(Continued from First Page.)

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Saxton gives 35 Democratic majority. Union gain 8.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Freemansburgh, 10 Democratic majority. Democratic gain, 7.

CARBON COUNTY.

Mauch Chunk, Democratic majority, 88. Democratic gain, 21.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

Allentown, two wards give Democratic majority of 50. Union gain, 12.

CARBON COUNTY.

Franklin Township, Union majority, 3; Union gain, 31.

YORK COUNTY.

Hanover Borough, Union majority, 110; gain, 8.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

With fifteen districts to hear from, gives 5,050 for Lincoln. The districts to hear from will probably increase it to 5,500.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY.

Sixteen districts out of twenty-eight all heard from. The county will give about 675 majority for Lincoln, a Union gain of 158.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The vote in this city stands as follows:

Union majorities—Second Ward, 172; gain 62. Ninth Ward, 257; gain 17. Thirteenth Ward, 826; gain 146. Sixteenth Ward, 25; gain 6.

Democratic majorities—Third Ward, 236; Union gain 33. Fourth Ward, 1,341; Democratic gain 376. Fifth Ward, 135; Union gain 162. Sixth Ward, 100; Union gain 74. Eleventh Ward, 215; Union gain 358. Seventeenth Ward, 1,114; Union gain 239.

It is reported that returns from all but two wards, give a Union majority of 10,200.

Union majorities in First Ward, 1,928; Union gain 60. In Eighteenth Ward, 1,375; Union gain 269; Nineteenth Ward, 154; gain 44. Twenty-sixth Ward, 767; gain 129.

Union majorities; Twentieth Ward, 995; gain 293. Twenty-third Ward, 400; gain 11.

This completes the vote in this city, which gives a Union majority of 9,396.

Lawrenceville—Union majority, 64.
Blossburgh—Union majority, 96.
Tioga—Union majority, 200.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Gettysburgh, Union majority, 81; Democratic gain, 22.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Chambersburgh, one ward shows Union gain 23.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Lancaster City, Democratic majority, 191; gain, 54. Eight small districts show over 200 Union gain. Large Union gains throughout the county.

BERKS COUNTY.

One ward in Reading shows 117 Union majority; gain, 23.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Scattering returns show Union majority 640; gain, 60.

LEBANON COUNTY.

About 1,000 Union majority; no change.

CARBON COUNTY.

Summit Hill Borough, 313; Union gain.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Union majority over 2,500; gain over 700.

A private dispatch says Delaware gives LINCOLN its electoral vote. The Philadelphia Union Clubs are parading the streets. The Democratic headquarters are darkened. Pennsylvania is generally conceded as having given her vote for the Administration.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Scattering returns show 135 Union gain.

BERKS COUNTY.

Reading, complete, Union majority, 90; gain 63. Three townships show a Dem. gain of 115.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Lehigh Township, Dem. gain, 32.

Damascus, Wayne County, gives 109 Democratic majority.

Adams County—About 500 Democratic majority; gain, 96.

Cumberland County—Estimated Democratic majority 150; gain over 300.

Blair County—Union gain 100.

Dauphin County—Harrisburgh, (complete) Union gain 93.

Schuylkill County—Reported Democratic majority 300; gain, 600.

Bucks County—Thirteen districts show 50 Union gain.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Alleghany County—Forty-five districts, including Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, give Lincoln an increase of 1,500 over the October election. His majority in the entire county will be 8,500.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The *Press* claims from 8,000 to 10,000 majority in Pennsylvania for Lincoln. The *Age* still claims the State, believing the gains in the interior will make up the losses in the cities.

A special to the *Age* from York says the Democratic majority there is over 3,300—a Democratic gain of about 450.

Dauphin County, 500 Union gain.

Alleghany County is reported 7,100 Union majority, but the complete returns will swell it to 8,000.

Lancaster County, 5,500 Union majority; Union gain 1,425.

Montgomery County, ten districts show a Union gain of 100. Lebanon County, 960 Union majority; gain, 244. Bedford, 650 Democratic majority; Union gain, 120. Franklin, about even, Union gain 50.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

This city gives 395 majority for McClellan.

Of thirteen towns in this county, six give Lincoln 428 majority; and seven, including the City of New-Haven, give McClellan 983 majority.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Thirty-one towns, including the Cities of New-Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Norwich, and New-London, give Lincoln 1,169 majority.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, No. 8.

The following is the vote of Hartford: Lincoln, 2,479; McClellan, 2,860.

DANBURY, Conn., Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The election passed off quietly in this part of the State.

Danbury gives 132, Bethel 93, Ridgefield 79, Redding 41, Wilton 82, majority for Lincoln.

New-Fairfield gives 32, Sherman 56, Brookfield 56, Newtown 141, New-Milford 3, majority for McClellan.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Lincoln, 2,143; McClellan, 1,840.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Lincoln, 3,083; McClellan, 3,207.

Bradford County gives a Union majority of 3,500.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Nov. 9—3 A. M.

Lincoln's majority, in all but thirteen towns, is 2,394. The storm will prevent our getting many of the other towns to-night.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Boston gives Lincoln about 5,000 majority.

Rice's majority in the Third District is 3,825; Hooper's majority in the Fourth nearly 5,000.

Returns from the State indicate that Lincoln's majority will reach nearly 75,000. In 1860 it was about 43,000.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Messrs. Rice and Hooper have been reëlected to Congress in the Third and Fourth Districts. They will meet the congratulations of their friends in Faneuil Hall this evening.

The Republicans have carried all the Congressional Districts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 8—10 P. M.

One hundred and twenty-seven towns in Massachusetts foot up, Lincoln, 75,278; McClellan, 32,672; Lincoln's majority will reach over 80,000. The Unionists have elected every Member of Congress by heavy majorities; also, the entire State tickets, probably every State Senator, and heavily the entire House.

11:30 *P. M.*—176 towns in Massachusetts foot up: Lincoln, 90,000; McClellan, 36,631. A grand Union jubilee was held in Faneuil Hall to-night. Among the speakers were Edward Everett, Senator Wilson, Representatives Hooper and Rice, Dr. Loring, Rev. Dr. Kirk and others. It is raining heavily.

RHODE ISLAND.

Returns from nearly the whole State show a majority for Lincoln of about five thousand. Providence gives Lincoln twenty-two hundred majority. Newport gives Lincoln three hundred and seventy-six majority.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Nov. 8.

A very heavy vote has been polled in this State to-day. Returns from thirty-four towns show an increase in the vote of 2,907 over that in September. In three towns the vote stood 8,355 Union, and 2,919 Democratic. To-day it stands 10,936 Union, and 3,240 Democratic; nett gain on the Union vote, 2,260.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Fifty towns give Lincoln 16,664; McClellan, 4,869. Union gain over September, 3,741.

Vermont is good for 30,000 for Lincoln.

MAINE.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Nov. 8—9 P. M.

There is a very heavy rain and the telegraph works badly, and there has been no returns received from the eastern towns. We have 28 towns, which gives Lincoln 13,264, McClellan, 7,994—a Union gain of 380 on the September election. The vote of Portland foots: Lincoln, 2,866; McClellan, 1,879—a Union loss of six votes since September.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Nov. 8—Midnight.

One hundred and eleven towns give Lincoln 29,796, and McClellan 17,975, showing a Union gain of 734 on the September election. The Union majority in September was 15,813. The same proportion of gains throughout the State will give Lincoln about 18,000 majority.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Concord, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Sixty-one towns gives Lincoln 15,366; McClellan, 13,772. New-Hampshire has given Lincoln 2,500 majority on Home votes.

CONCORD, 9 P.M.

One hundred towns gives Lincoln 20,735; McClellan 18,956.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The vote of 110 towns and cities in this State stands as follows: Lincoln, 22,395; McClellan, 20,291. Democratic gain, 2,050. The above embraces nearly two-thirds of the entire vote of the State.

CONCORD, Wednesday, Nov. 9—A. M.

The vote of 132 towns foot up Lincoln, 25,748; McClellan, 23,687. This indicates a handsome Union majority on the home vote.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Returns from this city show heavy Union gains over the vote on the new Constitution. Lincoln's majority is not less than 11,000, and will probably reach 13,000.

Baltimore City gives majorities for Lincoln in every ward, as follows:

Wards.	Majorities.	Wards.	Majorities.
1	779	11	295
2	698	12	397
3	1,076	13	520
4	798	14	594
5	381	15	800
6	835	16	711
7	580	17	357
8	383	18	Not in
9	617	19	705
10	350	20	500
Total			11,288

Frederick City 152 majority for Lincoln, a gain of 98 compared with the October election. Webster for Congress in the seven lower Wards, composing part of the Second District, is 5,097. He is undoubtedly elected by a large majority.

CECIL COUNTY.

Two Districts give 223 Union majority.

Cecil County, Second District—89 Democratic majority. In the Fourth District the polls were closed in consequence of a row, and the vote has nat been counted.

Salisbury District, Worcester County, gives 10 Democratic majority. Salisbury, Somerset County gives 120 Democratic majority.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The storm has interfered with the receipts of the returns.

CARROLL COUNTY.

New-Windsor gives 110 Union majority, a gain of 77.

Westminister, Union majority 30, a gain of 70.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Frederick City shows a Union gain of 48.

Mount Pleasant gives 84 Union majority.

Ntwmarket shows a Union gain of 63.

Annapolis gives Lincoln 234 and McClellan 256 but gives Swan, Union, for Governor, 24 majority.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Cockeyville gives McClellan 40 majority—a Union gain of 40.

CECIL COUNTY.

The Second District gives Lincoln 28, Swan 32, and Creswell, for Congress, 46 majority.

CARROLL COUNTY.

Wintertown District gives Lincoln 120 majority—a gain.

Baltimore complete except one precinct, gives 12,000 majority for Lincoln, a gain of 4,300 over the October election.

The State has undoubtedly gone for Lincoln by a considerable majority on the home vote, and elected Swan for Governor, and a majority of the Union Legislature.

The Fifth Maryland Brigade is reported to have given 1,100 majority for Lincoln.

Col. Phelps is elected in the Third Congressional District.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington—800 Union majority. Union gain, 500.

New-Castle County—Six Districts give a Union majority of 20.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Ohio is conceded to Lincoln by from 30,000 to 35,000 majority on the Home vote.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Scattering returns from Ohio and Indiana show Union gains over the October election, and indicate that LINCOLN has carried the two States by heavy majorities.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Ohio will give Lincoln 35,000 on the home vote.

From Kentucky the returns are meagre, but indicate a Democratic success.

Indiana is Republican, by not less than 27,000 to 30,000.

The lines in Illinois are working badly. There is nothing later from there.

INDIANA.

INDIANA, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Election returns from all points heard from show large Union gains over October election. Lincoln's majority 30,000 to 35,000. Ohio soldiers' vote here: Lincoln, 202; McClellan, 13.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Cook County gives about 4,000 Union majority.

The wires are working badly, and returns come in slowly. Those received so far show gains over Lincoln's majority in 1860.

Leading Republicans claim a majority of 20,000 in the State.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Complete returns from this city show 1,745 majority for Lincoln. Representatives, Senator and Members are elected to the Legislature.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Eleven wards of this city give Lincoln 2,577 majority. Other wards reduce this majority to 1,600.

MICHIGAN.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Nov. 8—11 P. M.

Detroit gives 1,000 Democratic majority; and scattering returns from the State of Michigan show small Democratic gains.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Nov. 9—2 A. M.

The State is claimed by 10,000 majority for the Republicans on the home vote. The soldiers' vote is expected to increase it to 15,000.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The Republicans claim to have carried the State by 15,000 majority. Returns are meagre. Detroit City gives about 1,000 Democratic majority.

IOWA.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Communication with Iowa is interrupted to-night by a storm. Leading Republicans claim, and Democrats admit that the State has gone for LINCOLN by 25,000.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Scattering returns from the State show a Union loss on the vote of last Fall, when the Union majority was over 16,000. Experienced Republican politicians estimate, on present returns, that the State will give 10,000 majority on the home vote, which will be largely increased by the soldier's vote.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

This city gives 36 majority for McClellan. No telegraphic communication with the interior of the State has been had, but leading Republicans claim a majority of 5,000.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday Nov. 8.

The returns are meagre. The Republicans estimate Lincoln's majority in this county between four and five thousand on the home vote. The Democrats give him from fifteen hundred to two thousand. John Hagan (Dem.) is probably elected to Congress from the First District over Knox and Johnson (Union.) Henry T. Blair, (Union) the present representative from the Second District, is reëlected by a large majority. Lincoln will undoubtedly carry the State, and the election of the radical ticket is regarded as certain.

KENTUCKY.

Lexington—612 Union majority.
Falmouth—69 Union majority.
Covington—601 Union majority.
Paris—68 Dem. majority.
Cynthiana—126 Dem. majority.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Partial returns from twenty-eight counties in Kentucky, excluding Jefferson County, give Lincoln 250 majority.

Somerville, official, McClellan, 4,873; Lincoln, 1,849.

A storm has just commenced.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The returns from nine counties show a large Union gain over the October election; which, it is believed, will carry the State by large majorities in every county.

The Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The vote taken in Alexandria and Washington, at the different barracks and hospitals, show in part:

	Union.	Dem.
Ohio	491	98
Iowa	74	5
Wisconsin	369	163
Maine	406	79
Pennsylvania	1988	806

A dispatch from Alexandria states that the aggregate vote of all the soldiers there is as follows: Union, 547; Dem. 168.

Western Wires Working Badly.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Nov. 8—11 P. M.

The telegraph lines in Michigan are working badly, and generally throughout the West the wires have been much deranged by recent storms, and we have little from beyond Chicago.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported: C. Sharp, Co. M, 10th New-York Heavy Artillery; Frederick Duff, 127th New-York; Jeremiah Clark, Co. B, 86th New-York; John Ayres, Co. F, 63d New-York; Samuel Sands, Co. B, 7th New-York Heavy Artillery; Jacob Mosier, Co. G, 86th New-York; Amos Ballard, Co. B, 109th New-York.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

The statement that a loan of sixty or one hundred millions in bonds, bearing interest in gold, was about to be offered, is without foundation. It is understood that a loan, receivable partly in certificates of seven and three-tenths currency interest, is under consideration, and is the only loan thought of a present.

THE ELECTION IN THE CITY.

In spite of the apprehensions of many persons that the election in this city would be attended with tumult and violence, it proved to be one of the most quiet and orderly elections ever held in New-York. The pretended fears of the Copperheads that there would be military interference with the freedom of the ballot turned out to be entirely groundless, and consequently their threats of a "free election or a free fight," found no occasion for their execution.

The weather was such as in ordinary times would have been favorble to a light vote, but so great was the interest felt in this election that the vote was the largest ever polled in the city. A dense fog hung over the city from early morning until late in the evening, but fortunately it was not accompanied by much rain, and, as the weather was mild, few voters were prevented from going to the polls.

The excellent arrangements of the Metropolitan Yolice, the strict enforcement of the law against liquor selling, and the fact that a competent military force was in readiness to promptly quell any disturbance, combined to secure the utmost quiet throughout the city. There was not even the ordinary drunkenness and rowdyism which attends the most unimportant elections in this city, and orderly citizens of all parties were no less surprised than gratified at the remarkable quiet and order that reigned throughout the city from the opening to the closing of the polls. The principal and almost the only excitement visible around the polls, appeared to grow out of the strife between the friends of rival candidates for local offices. This strife, in some districts, ran pretty high, but in no case resulted in anything which could be termed a row. The precautionary measures taken by the Government for the protection of public property, and for the immediate suppression of any outbreak that might occur, were of the most thorough and ample character. Steam-tugs, armed with United States veterans, patrolled the harbor on either side of the town, prepared, on a given signal to land at any point where their services might be needed, and a gunboat was stationed at the foot of Wall-street for the protection of the Custom-house, the Sub-Treasury, and the Mint. These precautions, though they were scouted by the Copperheads as uncalled for, may have been after all the real cause of the quiet that reigned through the day. At any rate they were fully justified in view of the repeated threats of the rebel sympathisers to inaugurate a Northern revolution in case their candidate was not elected. Though the city can boast of having had one of the most quiet elections ever held, it has, at the same time, been disgraced by the most wholesale frauds and illegal voting that was ever practiced. In the strong Democratic Wards, where the Inspectors of Election were composed wholly of Democrats, there was the most shameful disregard of law and the plainest requirements of the statute. Voters by scores, whose names were not on the registry, presented themselves at the ballot boxes, and notwithstanding the challenge of Union men, were allowed to cast their votes. It was only necessary for a man to proclaim himself for "Little Mac" to have his vote accepted without regard to his residence or qualifications for suffrage. Particularly was this the case in the Fourteenth, Seventeenth and First Wards. The Union men of the Fourteenth Ward, finding that no attention was paid to their challenges, and that they were powerless to prevent the wholesale frauds constantly committed, went to the United States District-Attorney, E. D. SMITH, to prepare a formal protest against the canvass of these fraudulent votes, which was duly prepared and entered by the challengers. There is no doubt that the vote of many districts will be found largely to exceed the number registered, although it should fall much below, as many names are continued in the registry after the voters have left the district. These facts will account for the large increase in the Democratic majorities in several Wards over the majorities for BUCHANAN in 1860. The Democracy freely boasted that they would go out of this city with forty or fifty thousand majority for "Little Mac," and these were the means taken to fulfill their boasts. The inspectors of election who permitted, and, in many cases, aided in the commission of these barefaced frauds, should be dealt with as they deserve, and if the law is not adequate to their punishment, it should be amended by the new Legislature so as to meet the case of men who thus repudiate their oaths of office, and connive at these attempts upon the purity of the ballot.

Below will be found some of the more noteworthy

INCIDENTS OF THE ELECTION.

In the Second District of the Eighteenth Ward, Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman of Democratic National Committee, offered his vote, but a prompt Union man stepped up and challenged the honorable gentleman, on the ground that he had wagers depending upon the decision of the election. Mr. BELMONT said he did not intend to vote for Presidential electors, and his right to vote on the State and local tickets was not disputed.

In the First District of the Eighteenth Ward the Inspectors were unfortunately slow in receiving the ballots. Nearly two hundred gentlemen entitled to vote in the district were unable to get their votes in at 11 o'clock. It took two hours and three-quarters to get through from the end of the green to the ballot-boxes. One old gentleman, nearly 90 years of age, took his place in the line, and stood for two hours to deposit his ballot, although many persons nearer the boxes offered him their places.

A deserter from the Ninety-fifth New-York Volunteers, named CHARLES BRENNAN, was arrested about 10 o'clock while tending a ticket booth of a bogus Republican member of the Assembly in Twenty-fifth-street, near Ninth-avenue. He was taken to the police headquarters, and thence to the court of inquiry, in Broome-street.

The following bogus electioneering card was freely circulated about the city:

MY JEWISH BRETHREN: Upon you alone I rely for my election! Vote for me as you love your religion, and hate the Christians. Your brother,

ABRAHAM D. RUSSELL, for City Judge.

HOW THE RETURNS WERE RECEIVED.

Scenes at the Political Headquarters.

BROADWAY.

A walk up Broadway showed but little excitement, though knots of men, of various shades of opinion, were everywhere to be met, who were discussing, in unusually temperate language, the results of the election, as far as known. The unpleasant weather acted as a damper to enthusiasm, and those who could not crowd into the various halls and club-rooms, were content to await the developments of the morning. At the

DEMOCRATIC UNION ASSOCIATIONS

a dense crowd of the unterrified were assembled, and seemed to be in high good humor at the result of the election in the city, though the general opinion seemed to be that the State would go contrary to their wishes. A few, however, stoutly claimed that SEYMOUR would receive at least ten thousand majority. One man was very certain that "Little Mac" cared very little for the result of the election! The statement of large Democratic majorities in the various wards called forth tremendous cheers, and though the returns from Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland acted with a rather "wet-blankety" effect, the crowd was nevertheless in pretty good spirits generally. At

MOZART HALL

the enthusiasm over the city returns was, if possible, still more vociferous. The hall was not as densely packed as at the place above-mentioned; but what was lacking in numbers was made up in uproarious demonstrations of applause. Every announcement, *except that of the Fifteenth Ward*, was received with deafening cheers and yells of delight.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL

was thronged with an eager crowd, who watched the telegraph bulletin with anxious solicitude, plying innumerable pencils in innumerable note-books, so as to compare and compile the "latest returns." The excitement here was, of course, subdued, but the feeling not less intense.

At the various Union headquarters in Broadway the utmost good feeling prevailed. The returns from New-York City were not unexpected, and did not, therefore, disturb the equanimity of men who knew that good things in plenty were in store. When at last the cheering intelligence from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, and other States, were announced, the pent up enthusiasm burst forth in good earnest, and men congratulated each other that now all fears were over, and the Union safe.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

There was an immense and enthusiastic gathering of Union men at the Cooper Institute last evening. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the large hall was filled at an early hour with a most respectable audience. Mr. CHARLES H. SPENCER presided, and read the returns, accompanying the readings with remarks, which were frequently received with cheers and laughter. Whenever Union gains were announced, which was often the case, the reports were received with loud and repeated demonstrations of applause. Scarcely a minute passed without bringing a messenger from the several districts, and the excited and interested spectators leaned forward, pencil and paper in hand, to catch the news and make a record of it.

Ready reckoners were on hand, to show the loss or gain in the various wards, and not a few of the most zealous workers were present to ascertain the result of their labors. There was a knot of Copperheads hissing and squirming in one corner of the hall, for they often felt the heel of loyalty pressing heavily upon the heads of the serpents of secession.

At 7½ the great hall was so packed with auditors, it was difficult to find standing room. News from the Fifth Ward was the signal for shouts for Mr. KINGSLEY, who was on the platform. In response to a call, Mr. KINGSLEY said he had been working all day in the Fifth Ward, and fighting hand to hand and foot to foot for the Union. [Cheers.] A report from one of the districts in the Sixth Ward created considerable laughter. A man in the crowd cried out, "The Dead Rabbits and the dead soldiers must have voted there in full strength to-day." [Laughter.] When about half the city had been heard from, the chairman stated that MCCLELLAN was only thirteen thousand ahead, and the worst Wards had been heard from, [Cheering.] Mr. DITTENHOFFER, being called upon to occupy the time until returns came in, he said: "The cry of MCCLELLAN at his battles was reinforcements, and to-morrow morning he will again cry reinforcements, while the Union men will say: 'We are coming, Father ABRAHAM.'" [Cheers.] The Democrats will wear long faces to-morrow. The speaker was here interrupted by the announcement of the first gun from the country—from Elmira—which was received with cheers. Then came the following from the South: "Majority in the city of Baltimore for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, fifteen thousand." [Tremendous cheers, the mass rising from their seats, swaying their hats and shaking the walls with the most enthusiastic shouting, frequently repeated.] Mr. DITTENHOFFER proceeded to criticize the course of the Democratic party, giving a thrust at Mayor GUNTHER for his refusal to illuminate this city, illustrating his argument with pat allusions and happy stories. The speaker was again interrupted by Mr. SPENCER, to announce a Lincoln majority in the Fifteenth Ward. The news was so good the reading of it was called for a second time, and three cheers were given for that ward.

After a long pause the speaker proceeded to say that Gen. MCCLELLAN was to-day under fire for the first time; he has been badly hurt, perhaps killed. It is now certain that SEYMOUR will not be Secretary of State; that FERNANDO WOOD will not be Secretary of the Treasury; that VALLANDIGHAM will not be Secretary of War. If, however, "Little Mac" is elected, we will bow to the majesty of the law. Will the Democrats do as much? [Here three cheers were given for Gen. BUTLER.] Mr DITTENHOFFER continued to speak of the advantages that would flow from the triumph of the Union vote. He was frequently applauded. Mr. LESLIE being called upon, said that in the Legislature he had opposed the Broadway Railroad scheme, and he had ever opposed the wrong. He was in favor of using every means to crush the rebellion. [Cheers.]

A man with a full face and bald head, resembling Gen. BUTLER in appearance, was seen on the platform, and there were loud and long-continued calls for the gallant General, but he was not present, and his friends were disappointed. A Democrat proposed three cheers for Gen. MCCLELLAN. He was informed very curtly by the chairman, that if he repeated the proposition he would be thrown out of the hall, and the boisterous Democrat subsided into silence and left the hall in disgust. The returns from the Ninth Ward were received with cheers—LINCOLN'S majority in Norwalk was also cheered. News of a majority for LINCOLN from Greenpoint, Brooklyn, was received with cheers. Satisfactory returns from Pawling were enthusiastically cheered.

Gen. WALBRIDGE being called upon, said he had been working to roll up majorities for the right, and exerting his best efforts to encourage the soldiers in the field. There is now a fair prospect that the Stars and Stripes will be unfurled all over our broad land, and the news of our success across the water will assure the people that our institutions are as firm as the pillars of the universe, and that our land is an asylum for the oppressed of all the nations of the earth. We have not only gained a victory over VALLANDIGHAM and the devil, but we have shaken the despotism of the South. The General was loudly cheered. The first gun from Pennsylvania showing a gain over the October election, was heard with tremendous applause long continued. "The State of Indiana has given Mr. LINCOLN a majority of thirty thousand," said the Chairman, and the audience was wild with excitement and enthusiasm at this announcement. Ex-Gov. NOBLE was called out. He made a very humorous speech—criticizing Gov. SEYMOUR'S speech. SEYMOUR in his speeches at the West had said that Mr. LINCOLN wore a boot that measured No. 14, and a hat that measured No. 6. Now he, the speaker, thought that LINCOLN had a foot that ran well, and a head that showed plenty of brains by sending BUTLER to New-York. [Cheers.] Then came reports from the Tenth Ward, followed by cheers. Cheers were also given for WM. E. DODGE—for LINCOLN—for the Union—for the flag—for the army and navy. A number of the most prominent citizens occupied seats on the platform. The drummer boy of the Rappahannock, RUBEN HENDERSHOT, was present with his drum, and a fine band of music occupied the intervals between the reading of the returns and the speeches, by discoursing national airs. There was a telegraph machine on the platform bringing news swiftly from all parts of the city and country, occupying the attention of the meeting until a late hour.

TAMMANY HALL.

Tammany Hall, although crowded to excess by betters, and others of the unterrified interested in the result of the election, presented many lugubrious countenances, and the enthusiasm displayed at the Old Wigwam was of anything but an inspiring character. The Union men, however, outside the building were sufficiently jubilant to make up for the lack of spirit displayed by the Democrats.

PRINTING HOUSE-SQUARE.

At the newspaper offices, where political bulletins were displayed, crowds began to assemble at an early hour, and before 10 o'clock Printing House-square was completely blocked. In front of the TIMES and *Tribune* offices the throng principally congregated, and as the Union majorities from the city and county were announced, cheers followed cheers, until the people seemed fairly alive with joy.

At the TIMES Office the scene was truly a novel one. Heretofore there has been so little to rejoice over in the returns for this city that the Union men who thronged about our office had little opportunity for cheers. At last among the returns which came in showing a gain of three members of Congress in the city, and the good news from abroad, inspired the most jubilant feeling among the Lincoln men, and the cheers which rang through our counting-room and out in Printing-house-square, was truly exhilarating.

THE GAINS IN CONGRESSMEN.

As soon as it became known that the Union party had gained three Congressmen in this city, viz.: Mr. RAYMOND in the Sixth District, Mr. DODGE in the Eighth, and Mr. DARLING in the Ninth, the excitement at the various Union headquarters was most intense. The slight Democratic gain over the vote of 1860 was deemed to be more than counterbalanced by the election of three Union members of Congress, when in 1860 the Republicans had none.

AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

The National and State Committees had their headquarters at the Astor House, and their rooms were thronged during the evening with delegates from the various Union headquarters, who reported the returns as they came in and joined in the general jubilation at the prospects of a complete success of the Union ticket in this State and throughout the nation.

M'KEON HEADQUARTERS.

At the headquarters of the McKeon Club, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, all was quiet—remarkably so; it would have been difficult to get up a second-class dog fight. Cooper Institute, the grand Republican rallying point, was in such close proximity as to absorb all their stuff for enthusiasm. There were goodly crowds, however, and their interest seemed to centre more on the Sheriff vote than in anything else; so much so, some innocent Englishmen happening in, supposed KELLY to be a candidate for President; and when 11,000 majority for LINCOLN was announced from Baltimore, they suggested that KELLY must be very unpopular there. Several thousand dollars were staked, in our hearing, mostly on majorities. If there was a MCCLELLAN man who was willing to bet on this State, Connecticut or Maryland, except at odds of two to one in his favor, he was too modest to show his bravery. On Delaware and Kentucky they would bet even; but all other States they counted hopeless at any odds.

INCIDENTS OF ELECTION.

After the polls had closed two mounted riflemen, a white man and a negro, were trotting down Seventh-avenue, passing Nineteenth-street, when the crowd there congregated about the polls began insulting them loudly and throwing missiles at them. They drew in their horses and resting their rifles on their knees faced the great unwashed with a look in their faces, very much as if their minds were made up on *one* point. The backs of their assailants were turned upon them somewhat hastily, disappearing in diverging directions.

The Weather and the Telegraph.

A heavy rainstorm has prevailed since daylight over all portions of the country, extending from Calais, Maine, in the East, to beyond Cincinnati and Chicago in the West, and to Washington and Baltimore in the South.

From the managers of the American Telegraph Company we receive the following reports:

EASTWARD.

The wires extending eastward from New-York throughout New-England have been working very poorly all the morning, but since noon have improved, and before sundown will probably be in good working order

NORTHWARD.

The wires extending to Vermont and the Canadas have also been poorly working during the forenoon, but show signs of improvement at this hour. No rain has fallen as yet in Burlington, Vt., but at Whitehall, N. Y., it has fallen copiously.

WESTWARD.

The wires between New-York City and Buffalo have been considerably affected this morning by the moist atmosphere, somewhat retarding telegraphic operations. The signs are now favorable for an improvement.

Beyond Buffalo, the wires have not been so badly affected, and work very fairly.

The lines extending to Pittsburgh, Penn., have worked very feebly all the morning.

A good west wind would much improve telegraphing, by clearing the atmosphere of fog and drizzle.

SOUTHWARD.

The storm has had the same effect on the working of the Southern lines; but they are now operating very fairly.

It is expected that the weather will be of a more favorable character this evening and during the night for telegraphing, and all the scientific resources of the managers and operators of the American Telegraph Company will be called into requisition, so that the election returns from all parts of the country to which the wires extend, may be placed before the public to-morrow morning. No exertions will be spared, either by the Press or Telegraph, to accomplish this result.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000 Am. Gold...b3	248	100 Erie Railway...s3	101⅝
20,000 do	247⅞	1200 do	101⅝
110,000 do	247	200 do...b5	101⅞
10,000 do...b3	247	200 do	101⅞
5,000 O. & M. Cer	41⅞	200 Chi. & N.W.Pr	83⅝
200 N. Y. Cen. R...b2	127	700 do	83
200 Cleve. & Pitts	105⅛	100 P.Ft.W. & C...s3	104⅛
100 Chi. & R. I	101⅞	400 Mariposa Min...b3	36⅞
100 Chic. & N. W	46⅞		

After the "call" Gold sold at 246⅝. Stocks were about steady.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Disease of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The only thing known to the civilized world for protecting our houses from burglary, which has not been broken through, is the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, six years' experience without a failure.

E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE ELECTION RETURNS interest everybody; so likewise does KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE concern all, both Democrats and Republicans. Sold by all grocers, at 28 cents per lb. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

Mott's Chemical Pomade restores gray hair without dying. It is superior to any liquid preparation. Sold by all druggists at 35 and 70 cents a bottle. Depot No. 31 Barclay-st.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Excelsior, from Bermuda—C. Stedham, Capt. Frisbie, J. H. Frisbie, J. F. Frisbie, Mr. Smith, Mr. Parkinson, and 7 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 39 | Sun sets.... 4 49 | Moon sets.. 1 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 19 | Gov.Island.. 3 59 | Hell Gate.. 5 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 8.

Cleared.

Steamers John Gibson, Bowen, Philadelphia, M. J. Taylor; Josephine Thompson, Moore, Baltimore, ——.

Bark C. B. Hamilton, White, Portland, Myrtle & Vining.

Brigs C. F. Eaton, (Br.,) Curry, Trieste, D. R. De Wolff; Derby, (Br.,) Rogers, Matamoras, E. A. Hussey & Co.; Saxon, (Br.,) Green, St. Johns, N. F., Greene & Curry; H. S. Emery, Fitts, South Amboy, Miller & Houghton; Janet Kidston, (Br.,) Burges, Jacmel, D. R. De Wolff.

Schooner Flora A. Sawyer, Reed, Portland, Snow & Burgess.

Arrived.

Steamship Annie, (prize,) in charge of Acting Master H. S. Borden, from New Inlet, N. C. Was captured by the gunboats Wilderness and Niphon, after a chase of 20 minutes. The Annie started under convoy of the U. S. S. Susquehanna, but soon parted company from her. She is of 263 tons burden, built of iron, a double screw, and built in London. Her original Captain, mate and two engineers are on board. She is at present at anchor off the Battery.

Steamship Mariposa, Hawes, New-Orleans Oct. 30, with mdse. to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. 8th inst., 20 miles S. of Barnegat, passed a sunken wreck, the tops of masts only visible, in 30 fathoms water. The steamship Guiding Star, hence, had just arrived.

U. S. steamer Maumee, Lieut. Commander Jas. Parker, commanding, from a cruise in search of privateers, last from Portland, Me., 3 ds.; saw nor heard nothing of them. Came to this port for repairs to machinery and a supply of coal. Nov. 8, during a dense fog, touched on Long Branch, but came off in an hour without damage.

U. S. steamer Susquehanna, Commodore S. W. Gordon commanding, from Hampton Roads 5th inst. and Cape Henry 6th; towed to this port the monitor Monadnoc; anchored off Sandy Hook 8th, 4 A. M., in consequence of a dense fog.

Steam transport Perit, Delano, Fortress Monroe 32 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Detroit, Wilcox, Washington 48 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. U. monitor Monadnoc, Capt. Berrian, Hampton Roads 5th inst.; was towed to this port by U. S. steamer Susquehanna.

Bark Mary Lucretia, Bowers, Cadiz 37 ds., with mdse. to J. T. B. Maxwell. Louis Rivers, a seaman, fell overboard in the Bay of Cadiz and was drowned.

Bark Genio, (Aus.,) Randick, Alexandria July 24, with rags to Holmboe & Balcher. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage; split sails, etc.

Brig Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall 26 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy. Since passing the lat of 32, had a succession of gales.

Brig Estefana, (of Turks Island,) Welch, Ragged Island 10 ds., with salt to J. C. Rahming—vessel to H. E. Brown & Co. Experienced very heavy weather in the Gulf; sprung foretopmast, and started vessel leaking badly.

Brig Excelsior, (of Bermuda,) Cooper, Bermuda 10 ds., in ballast to McCall & Frith.

Schr. Rebecca, Smith, Georgetown 5 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. G. T. Hubbard, Sopers, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Mary A. Rich, Hurdy, Boston, for Philadelphia.

BELOW—French brig Jacques Bing, from ——.

WIND—At sunset, S., light.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Mary B Rich, from Cow Bay for New-York, put into Halifax, N. S., 7th inst., with loss of sail, etc.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Arr. barks Africa, Cape de Verds; Pathfinder, Pictou; brig Marshall, Cape de Verds.

PORTLAND, Nov. 7.—Arr. brig Catherine, Smith, Boston, for St. Pierre; schr. Catawamteak, Hex, New-York. Cld. ship Detroit, (new,) Thomas, Buenos Ayres.

Foreign Ports.

At Ragged Island, Oct. 29, barks Eliza, from Nassau, for Matanzas; Ella Adele, Brown, from Aspinwall, 5 weeks out, short of provisions; would load for New-York in a few days; schr. Dearborn, Herriman, for do., lds.

ST. THOMAS.—Arr. Oct. 22, schr. Gen. Pike, Barrett Orchulla; 24th, schr. Arrow, Holshusen, New-York Sld. 19th, steamer Transit, Teathill, from New-York, having repaired. Demerara; 20th, brig George Baker Klyhen, New-York.

ST. JOHNS, N. B.—Arr. Nov. 7, schr. Maggie McLean, Churchill, New-York. In port, Porttaw, Curtis, for Liverpool.; cld. 3d, to sail first fair wind.

HALIFAX, N. S.—Arr. Nov. 7, steamer Merlin, St. Thomas 26th and Bermuda 30th ult.; bark Mary B. Rich, Clapp, Cow Bay, for New-York.

BERMUDA.—Sld. Oct. 28, brig Excelsior, Prudden, New-York.

G. 1863 B.

Nature seems to have implanted in mankind the desire for a daily stimulant to reinvigorate the nerves and excite the blood after the exhaustion caused by the day's labor, and not only has she given the desire, but experience has shown that it is an absolute necessity that this desire should be gratified, for the preservation of our health. Now, Nature's requirements being founded upon positive laws, must produce benefits when they are gratified. By the use of

HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS,

Nature's requirements may be gratified.

THE GOLDEN BITTERS IS A PURELY VEGETABLE TONIC,

INVIGORATING AND STRENGTHENING.

Fortifies the system against the effects of unwholesome water.

Will cure Dyspepsia.
Will cure Weakness.
Will cure General Debility.
Will cure Headache.
Will cure Heartburn.
Will cure Liver Complaint.
Will cure Jaundice.
Will cure Seasickness.
Will excite and create a healthy appetite.
Will invigorate the organs of digestion,

and moderately increase the temperature of the body and the force of the circulation, acting, in fact, as a general corroborant of the system, containing no poisonous drugs, and is

THE BEST TONIC BITTERS IN THE WORLD.

A fair trial is earnestly solicited.

GEORGE C. HUBBEL & CO.,
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Central Depot American Express Building, No. 55 Hudson st., New-York.

For sale by Druggists, Grocers, &c.

In consequence of the success of the Union Army and the

FALL IN GOLD!

I now offer the whole of my Stock of

Gentlemen's

FURNISHING GOODS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

200 dozen Merino Under Shirts, each....$2 25
150 dozen Merino Under Shirts, each....2 75
100 dozen Merino Drawers, pair....2 75
400 dozen Merino Shirts, each....3 00
100 dozen Merino Drawers, pair....3 00
50 dozen Merino Shirts, each....3 25
50 dozen Merino Drawers, pair....3 25
40 dozen Merino Shirts, each....5 00
10 dozen Merino Drawers, pair....5 00

SHIRTS.

Negligee Shirts, all Wool, cut 38 inches long, $2 75 to $5 00
Printed Muslin Shirts....3 25
White Shirts, Wamassetta Mills....4 00
White Shirts, New York Mills....4 50

SILK SCARFS.

100 dozen, all Silk....$1 00 each
80 dozen, all Silk....1 25 each
100 dozen, all Silk....1 75 each
200 dozen, Pure Roman, worth $4....2 75 each
300 dozen, Silk and Wool....1 00 each
75 dozen, Silk and Wool....1 25 each
50 dozen, Silk and Wool....1 50 each
60 dozen, Silk and Wool....1 75 each
1000 dozen Neck-Ties,....from 25c. to 1 00 each

STEEL COLLARS.

Gents' Steel Collars....$0 50 pair
Gents' Cuffs....0 75 pair
Ladies' Steel Collars....0 50 each
Ladies' Steel Cuffs....0 75 pair

S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 BROADWAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

KENDALL'S

AMBOLINE
FOR THE
HAIR

Is composed of extracts from flowers, herbs and roots, and the GROWTH, BEAUTY for PERMANENT VIGOR of the HAIR. It prevents hair falling out, or turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is a delightful and pleasant dressing; also, effecting a cure for most diseases incident to the scalp. We guarantee the Ambolino to be the best article in the market.

For sale by all druggists.
Price $1 per case.

WARING & CO.,
Sole Propretors,
No. 33 Dey-st.,
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MINING STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
on commission
at the
New-York Mining Exchange,
By JAMES P. WHITFIELD.
No. 57 Exchange-place.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.

The following artists have kindly consented to contribute their valuable services:

Miss Kellogg, Signorina Morensi, Signor Susini and others.

(By kind permission of Mr. Maretzek.)

MR. GOTTSCHALK

has most generously consented to play. This will be

HIS LAST APPEARANCE

in New-York prior to his departure for Mexico.

Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Helmsmüller.

Conductor, Signor Muzio.

To commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets $2 each. Can be obtained at the principal bookstores, music-stores and hotels.

COLORED DOMESTICS AND EMPLOYES —At the New-York and Brooklyn Freedmen's Employment Bureau, No. 16 Court-st., (Room No. 24) Brooklyn, N. Y.